THE JERUSALEM POST

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The Defence Loan

INTRODUCTION of the second defence loan prompted public discussion of hy a supplementary budget — the ilk of which is to be financed by that an — had to be introduced so soon ter the regular budget was passed. If fence estimates submitted but a few onths ago proved to be wrong, why ould the new ones be trusted, it was sked. And why did official spokesmen pport income tax reductions and aboli- on of the defence levy at a time when ey already knew that the budget — tabled then — would be unable to ver vital expenditures?

Needless to say these queries will not flect actual subscription to the loan. lthough it has started somewhat halt- gly, the amount eventually raised may ceed the original target (as was the se with the first defence loan of a ar ago). The daily toll of border in- dents, the belligerent speeches of Arab lers, the active military duty in which erybody takes part, make the public nderstand the need for more funds to ver defence costs.

Nevertheless, the misunderstandings rovoked by the loan ought to be clari- ed. In trying to answer public ueries, official spokesmen explained hat defence expenditure has indeed isen by leaps and bounds; that some ig items were still hanging fire when he regular budget was tabled; that the resent loan is voluntary in contrast to he old compulsory defence levy, and herefore from the public's viewpoint hould be preferable, and that owing to he tax cuts and the abolition of the de- ence levy, incomes rose.

All of this is true. However, it misses he point. These arguments, though alid, reveal a lack of communication vith the public. They merely defend the Government against the reproach of axing the people too heavily. But what many people criticize the Government or is that it failed to prepare it for mergency, that it let disposable income ise beyond what could be maintained nder the present circumstances; in hort: that it indulged in wishful think- ng, instead of leading the nation to re- ognise the sober reality.

The Israeli public grumbles not be- ause it must pay the loan, but because t has the feeling that while it is asked o save, Government spending is per- aps continuing for non-essential pur- oses, and there is not enough effort to eed out waste and redundancy. The Defence Minister's comment — in a re- ent broadcast — that Israel's stagger- ng defence burden cannot be accom- anied by a steady rise in living stand- rds, and may even make it necessary o curtail these standards (a view held y the Finance Minister as well) did not rompt a wave of protest. Quite to the ontrary: it was received with appre- iation.

The lesson is obvious. The truth, rankly stated, is what the people vant.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Monday, May 27, 1968

Dow Jones final averages 891.60 — 2.68

Volume of shares traded 12,720,000

Admiral	21⅞	IntT&T	54⅝
Alcoa	68⅝	Litton	78½
AmT&T	48¼	McDon.-D	54⅛
Anacon	48⅜	MinnMM	107
BethStl	28⅝	Monsan	40⅜
Boeing	71½	OlinMath	35⅞
Burroughs	198¾	ParkeDav	29⅞
Chrysler	65⅝	PaRR	78⅛
Comsat	63⅝	Polaroid	116¾
CrownCork	68½	RCA	49⅛
DowCh	80	RoynTob	41⅜
duPont	152⅛	SearsRoe	69⅝
EKodak	76⅝	SperRd	52⅝
FairCam	72	StONJ	67¼
FordMot	58	TransWAir	39⅝
GenElec	87¼	USSteel	38½
GenMot	79⅝	WestgEl	71½
Homestke	79	Woolworth	24⅝
IntBusM	332½	XeroxCo	291½
IntPap	31⅛	ZenithRad	58⅛

Fidelity Capital (2 p.m. price) 14.27 15.51

Fidelity Trend (2 p.m. price) 30.41 33.05

Fidelity Fund (2 p.m. price) 19.56 21.15

Supplied by Albert Kaplan, Israel Representative A. L. Stamm & Co., members N.Y. Stock Exch.

Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

Banda, in Knesset, hails united capital

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

"I am happy to be here in a united Jerusalem," Malawi President Dr. Kamuzu Hastings Banda told the Knesset yesterday in a speech from the Speaker's rostrum. "I would be happier still if the unhappy situation in your area was other than it is now. I am personally concerned about what goes in the Middle East, since what affects you here, affects Africa too."

Speaking as the second head of a foreign state ever to address the House, Dr. Banda was plainly moved by the occasion and did not conceal his emotions.

Dr. Banda said that last summer he had felt bound to express his views on the Middle East crisis, and he felt today that the stand he took then was fully borne out. Now, on the strength of his personal observations here, he would make a point of advising his colleagues at Organization of African United (O.A.U.) gatherings, at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conferences, and at the U.N. General Assembly, not to base their judgements on hearsay. He said he would speak otherwise, from direct knowledge.

African news media, press and radio were painting an incorrect picture of the situation in Israel, he said. Mutual contacts and cooperation between Arab and Israeli in Israel-held territories are misrepresented in Africa, he said.

Dr. Banda implied criticism of the negative stand taken by other African leaders on the Middle East crisis, when he explained his own process of reasoning. He decried those who decided on the basis of emotion and personal prejudice, and those who took a stand on international issues because they were haggling for votes and political backing, he said. We have to study each case on its merits and seek the facts, he said. We have to decide out of genuine conviction of the rightness and justice of the cause we champion, and then not let ourselves be swayed by the fear of becoming unpopular. "Last summer I decided to voice my views, come what may."

The Malawi President recalled that before his country's independence he drew great inspiration from the creative endeavours of the Zionist movement. Malawi is said to be a poor country," he said, "but to see what you have done here has given me great hope for the future."

With absolute sincerity, Dr. Banda said, he still could not believe to this day that he was really in the Holy Jerusalem he had learned about as a child. "Are the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Dayan interview

TEL AVIV. — Defence Minister Moshe Dayan said yesterday the Russians were not a moderating factor in the Middle East. But he added that Soviet policies were flexible and he could envisage the Soviet Union becoming much less hostile to Israel, perhaps even sympathetic "or at least neutral."

Mr. Dayan, in an interview with the Army weekly "Bamahane" (see full text on Page 5), broadcast on "Galei Zahal" last night admitted that he erred in his first estimate on the results of the Six Day War, in assuming that the Arabs would show some readiness to come to terms with Israel.

On the future of the occupied areas, Mr. Dayan believed peace could be assured only "by the place where the soldiers of our army are standing" and rejected as his substitutes, such as demilitarization, guarantees or U.N. forces.

Shooting in Gesher sector

Jerusalem Post Military Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Jordanian and Israeli forces exchanged fire for more than an hour in the Gesher sector of the Jordan Valley yesterday morning, the military spokesman reported. The first bursts from automatic weapons came from Jordanian positions across the Jordan River at about 10 a.m.

The shots were directed at Israel Defence Force units in the area. Fire was returned, the exchange lasting until 11.15 a.m. There were no Israeli casualties or damage.

MAHGOUB RE-ELECTED

KHARTOUM (UPI). — Sudan's newly elected Constituent Assembly yesterday re-elected Premier Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub to a second term and asked him to form a new government. He immediately pledged Sudan to fight for the Arab cause in the Middle East.

Mahgoub was re-elected after the two major political parties, the Democratic Unionists and the Imam El Hadi Umma Party, agreed to continue their coalition government. The assembly also re-elected Dr. Mubarek el-Fadil Sheddad Speaker of the Assembly, and Ismail el-Azhari President of the Supreme Council of States.

'BOYCOTT ASSURANCES' FROM BONN FIRMS

BEIRUT (Reuter).—The Arab Boycott of Israel Office has received written assurances from two West German steel firms proving that they have severed operations with Israel, Mr. Mohammed Mahgoub, the Boycott Commissioner-General, said here last night.

(The Mannesman company said it has completed the Israel order but later withdrew a statement it was prepared to accept further Israel orders.)

(See Page 2)



Jean Marcel Jeanneney (left) Minister for Social Affairs, Premier Pompidou (centre) and Jacques Chirac, Secretary of State for Employment, preside during 14-hour session with union and industrial representatives in effort to solve the social crisis. (AP radiophoto)

MALAWI TREASON TRIAL RESUMED AFTER RECESS

BLANTYRE, Malawi (AP).—The treason trial of eight men, accused of having been part of a rebel band which entered Malawi last September, resumed here yesterday after a week-end adjournment. The group allegedly had planned to assassinate President Hastings Banda and overthrow the Government.

The group, under the leadership of former Cabinet Minister Yatuta Cpisiza, was captured last October. One of the accused testified yesterday that he had taken an oath to attempt to overthrow the Banda Government, and that he maintained his oath now "more than ever."



President Banda of Malawi addressing the Knesset yesterday. (Emka photo)

Harari of ILP crosses floor to join Labour Party ranks

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Mr. Yizhar Harari, M.K., who was elected to the Sixth Knesset on an Independent Liberal Party ticket, told an astonished parliamentary reporters' press conference here yesterday that he was crossing the floor of the House and joining Labour.

He said he had been chewing the matter over for the last two years, and everyone would understand that when one had followed a certain political line since attaining political maturity, one did not leave a party without pangs. He said his letter to Speaker Luz announcing the decision was delivered a few minutes before yesterday's session opened, and he had notified his former faction (of which he had been House chairman) just a couple of hours earlier.



Mr. Harari

He did not intend to give up his seat, he said, a concession that no floor-crosser in the Knesset's history had ever done before.

"I felt that if Rafi had sufficient grounds for joining Labour, then so did the I.L.P.", Mr. Harari said. "I would have probably put up with an alignment with Labour. But now I feel deeply that the Six Day War put all our political problems into a new perspective. I am happy to be doing the right thing, and I shall be happy to see others follow me."

Mr. Harari stressed he would be giving up various privileges because of the floor-crossing. Labour had made him no promises, he said.

The faction followed soon after with a press conference of their own to voice the faction's regret and to rebut Mr. Harari's criticisms. They called his step "highly unpleasant," said he was virtually "robbing us of our mandate" and declared that the renegade had no backing in the party.

"What measures will you take to secure Mr. Harari's seat for the faction," veteran ILP leader Pinhas Rosen was asked by one reporter.

"How about some ideas from the audience" was his sardonic reply.

(The I.L.P. is now left with four members in the House, while Labour's strength has risen to 59, just two short of a simple majority.)

The Independent Liberals last Thursday at their convention rejected by an overwhelming majority against only eight votes Mr. Harari's proposal for an alignment with the Labour Party.

CEAUSESCU IN BELGRADE

BELGRADE (UPI). — Nicolae Ceausescu, Rumania's Head of State and Communist Party chief, yesterday flew into Belgrade on a five-day official visit and talks with Yugoslav leaders. President Tito greeted Mr. Ceausescu at the airport.

The recent liberalization drive in Czechoslovakia, welcomed by both Marshal Tito and Mr. Ceausescu, was believed to be high on the agenda of the talks.

German students, workers protest emergency laws

BONN (UPI). — Thousands of students and workers took to the streets yesterday in marches, strikes and rallies protesting impending "emergency laws" which would give the West German Government extraordinary power in time of war or national crisis.

The laws, which would end Big Three Allied occupation rights in West Germany and allow rule by Government decree and a "mini-Parliament" in the event of war, are due for their third and final reading in Parliament tomorrow.

Yesterday's strikes in many universities and some factories and offices opened a series of demonstrations against the laws their opponents hope will prevent final enactment.

In Berlin, Frankfurt and the Ruhr city of Bochum thousands of students and workers joined in the protests. In Munich, Hamburg and most other cities the demonstrations were scheduled to begin today.

In West Berlin, student demonstrators yesterday stormed into the German Language Institute and halted lectures while other students hoisted the red flag over West Berlin's television house.

About 250 students broke through two glass doors to get into the Language Institute. They smeared red paint slogans on the inside walls reading: "Break the class character of the university," and "Protest is nonsense — resist."

The red flag was run up over the television house after the film and TV academy there was taken over by students during the night. *(UPI, Reuter AP)*

U.S., Hanoi no closer to end of stalemate

PARIS. — U.S. and Hanoi delegations met here for four hours and 10 minutes yesterday — the longest yet in the five sessions of the Vietnam preliminary talks — but seemed no closer to breaking their stalemate. They agreed to meet again Friday.

North Vietnamese chief delegate Xuan Thuy warned the U.S. it must halt bombing "and all other acts of war" against the North if it wants full-fledged peace talks. He repeated charges of American "perfidy" for refusing to discuss a bombing halt and raising other questions, and said the talks had "produced no result at all."

U.S. Ambassador-at-Large W. Averell Harriman called on the Communists to quit "distorting facts" and to get down to talks aimed at a "just and lasting peace." Mr. Harriman rejected the Hanoi assertion that the U.S. had agreed to come to Paris merely to discuss a bombing halt. If that were the case, he said, "no discussion would have been necessary."

The delegates tangled at length over figures on U.S. and allied losses in the war. Mr. Thuy claimed that Communist forces in South Vietnam had killed "250,000 enemy soldiers" including 84,000 Americans. "If your government believes these figures," Mr. Harriman said, "then it is truly unfortunate because they are not only grossly wrong but sheer fantasy." *(AP, UPI)*

INFLATION VIEWED AS FRENCH GET WAGE RISES

PARIS (UPI). — French workers yesterday won sweeping new wage increases that could bring a sharp new inflationary spiral and force the Government to devaluate the franc. Thousands of rebellious workers were unsatisfied with the package hammered out in 28 hours of marathon bargaining and vowed to continue paralysing strikes across the country. Other workers were pleased, and started returning to jobs abandoned 10 days ago.

Students, angry that Communist-led unions had failed to support their demands for a "new society," staged defiant protest marches throughout Paris and other cities.

The Interior Ministry charged that agitators had infiltrated the students, stockpiled arms and a "cetrain number of extremists plan to use these weapons tonight during the demonstrations or after they end to prevent the restoration of peace."

Students and rebel workers demanded nothing less than the end of President de Gaulle's regime. They said they would never be satisfied with mere wage hikes and additional fringe benefits.

Gen. de Gaulle and his Cabinet, meanwhile, approved the text of educational and social reforms the President promised would be submitted to the nation in a referendum next month, fixed yesterday for June 16.

Gen. de Gaulle told his ministers he would personally campaign for the referendum and would take part in a "radio-television dialogue" on June 3. Presumably, he would be interviewed by a national television newsman — a tactic he used successfully during his 1965 presidential campaign.

Key Cabinet Ministers were ordered to go before the National Assembly today to participate in a debate on the social crisis.

The labour-management-Government agreement, reached after two all-night sessions at the Ministry of Social Affairs, must be ratified by the unions. Most of the 10 million French strikers were expected to return to their jobs by tomorrow or Thursday.

COMMUNIST CALL

The Communist General Confederation of Workers (C.G.T.) called on workers to "tighten up their fight and remain on strike until approval."

The pact calls for the following:

- The minimum wage will be increased from the equivalent of 44 cents an hour to 60 cents in June, affecting about 250,000 persons. Overall salaries will go up 7 per cent on June 1 and 3 per cent more October 1, at least the equivalent of $3.000m. annually.
- The Government agreed to propose a law gradually cutting the legal work week from 48 to 40 hours, over a period of five years and with no pay cuts.
- Improved social security benefits, such as higher family allowances, better old age pensions, agreement to study lowering the retirement age from 65 to 60 years, freedom for labour unions to carry out activities on business and factory premises, plans to cut unemployment to be proposed.
- A reform of the French tax structure to be proposed by the Government for next fall.

The immediate effect of the wage package will be a huge new imput of ready money into the nation's economy. The Government will be hard pressed — with rising prices that are certain to follow the agreement — to remain in competition with its European trade rivals.

The franc reeled under the impact of the wage concessions to striking workers but senior bankers virtually dismissed the idea of a knockout blow like devaluation. Despite a short but explosive flight away from the franc, bankers did not expect things to reach speculative proportions.

PLANE LANDS SAFELY

LYDDA AIRPORT. — An El Al Boeing from New York touched down safely at Lydda Airport yesterday afternoon with a burst tire and damaged wing. There were 120 passengers on board.

CZECHS BEAT ISRAEL

SOFIA (UPI). — Czechoslovakia beat Israel, 105-46 (half-time 51-26), at the pre-Olympic basketball tournament here yesterday.

20 ישראל

Spring Festival – Haifa

Monday, June 3, 1968, Rehov Hameginim, 4.30 p.m.

Monday, June 3, 1968 Kiryat Eliezer Stadium, 8.40 p.m.

SPRING PARADE

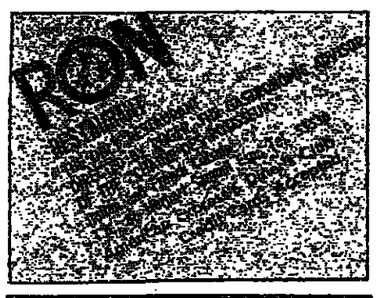
a million flowers, 2,000 folkdancers, musicians, mobile displays, the beauty queens of Israel, Haifa and (the "Mahal" overseas volunteers)

Presenting the First Fruits

1,600 dancers, singers, musicians, beauty queens

Tickets at box offices

Haifa Municipality, the Kibbutz Movement, the 20th Anniversary Celebrations Committee.



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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Shazar yesterday received the outgoing Gabon Ambassador and Mme. Bonjean Francois Ondo.

The President yesterday also received Mr. Yehoshafat Harkabi, who presented him with a copy of his book, "The Stand of the Arabs in the Israel-Arab Dispute," and Mr. Ephraim Broide, of Dvir, the publisher.

Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir last night gave a dinner in honour of Mr. Reuven Shari, who is retiring as Civil Service Commissioner at the end of this month.

Prof. Julian Simon, of the University of Illinois, is to lecture on Marketing Economics the Simple Way, under the auspices of the Hebrew University, at 8 o'clock this evening, in the Eliezer Kaplan Building, at the University.

The Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Teddy Kollek, yesterday received the Congo-Kinshasa Paratroop Commander, Colonel Antoine Bumba, and bestowed on him the Jerusalem gold medal.

German steel firms deny boycott report

DUSSELDORF. — Two West German steel firms have denied reports they have submitted to the Arab boycott and will stop trading with Israel.

The two firms, Thyssen and Mannesmann, are under contract to supply Israel with $12m. worth of steel plate for the Eilat-Ashdod oil pipeline.

A Thyssen spokesman said, "We can flatly deny any charge that we have signed any boycott against Israel." The Mannesmann spokesman said that his firm had completed all contracted deliveries to Israel.

The denials followed a Beirut report that the Arab Boycott Office had received notifications that the two firms had agreed to stop trading with Israel.

(AP, Reuter)

(The German Embassy in Tel Aviv has confirmed that the two German steel concerns had, in fact, not agreed to ban future deliveries to Israel. An Embassy spokesman said yesterday this had been checked with the two firms by the Foreign Ministry in Bonn. He added that most likely the two firms, which had been in correspondence with the Arab side —with whom they do business — had declared that their trade with Israel was not damaging to the Arabs, and that they did not seek to deliver war-potential goods.)



Volunteer rescuers carry wounded civilian across a bridge and away from street fighting in the outskirts of Saigon yesterday. (AP radiophoto)

Retrial of Egypt's former air chiefs

CAIRO (Reuter). — The retrial of former Egyptian Air Force commanders for dereliction of duties during last June's war will start here June 10 before the Supreme Military Court, "Al Ahram" reported.

They are ex-Air Marshal Sedky Mahmoud, former Air Force commander Ismail Labib, ex-Vice Air Marshals Gamal Afifi and Mohamed Dogheidy. All have been accused of dereliction of duties, which allegedly led to Egypt's Air Force disaster during the war.

At an earlier trial, Mahmoud was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment and Labib to 10 years. Afifi and Dogheidy were both acquitted. Last February workers and students demonstrated against the leniency of the sentences.

BAR-ILAN DEGREE FOR PRESIDENT TOMORROW

RAMAT GAN. — An Honorary Doctorate of Literature will be bestowed on President Shazar at Bar-Ilan University tomorrow morning. At 12.15, the new Stollman administration building will be dedicated.

Hanoi, Vietcong lose 900 in 2-day battles

SAIGON (Reuter). — North Vietnamese forces and the Vietcong lost more than 900 men in bitter fighting throughout South Vietnam yesterday and Monday, military spokesmen said here. Most died in savage clashes in the five most northern provinces. Fighting there claimed 761 North Vietnamese dead.

Sunday was one of the bloodiest days of the war for Hanoi's troops, with 420 men killed in battles with U.S. Marines that left 28 American dead and 94 wounded.

Fighting flared near the buffer zone separating South and North Vietnam and there was speculation that the North Vietnamese might be trying to push south for an attack on Quang Tri city, capital of the far northern province.

Another North Vietnamese push was expected in the Central highlands, around the town of Dak To. North Vietnam has been building up troops in the area and American defenders have been hitting back with heavy bomb strikes and continuous artillery bombardment.

KUWAIT ORDERS TANKS FROM BRITISH FIRM

LONDON (UPI). — Kuwait has ordered more than £6m. worth of battle tanks from Vickers Ltd. The British armament firm said the tanks are to be delivered by mid-1971.

The 38-ton tank is considered one of the finest in its weight class. It carries a 105-mm. high-velocity gun.



SMOKE THE NEWEST CHARCO
3 FILTER CIGARET
LIGHT AROMAT
REALLY SATISFACT
LARK
From the U.S.A.

Jordan loses 85 per cent of tourism, U.N. report says

UNITED NATIONS (UPI). — Jordan has suffered an 85 per cent drop in income from tourism since the Six Day War, a U.N. report showed yesterday. The report to the Economic and Social Council said that tourism, capital investment and economic development in most Arab countries have been struck a crippling blow since the war last June.

The report said that the damage to Jordanian and Lebanese tourist trade, which forms a large part of the two states' gross national product, "may be a lasting one... since the pattern of tourism travel in the Middle East has been altered as a result of the war."

In addition to the loss of tourism, the report said that Jordan had experienced a drop of 50 per cent in remittances from Jordanians working abroad. The loss of the West Bank, most productive part of Jordanian territory, also resulted in the flooding of Jordan with 290,000 refugees, the report said.

In Lebanon, the number of tourists in 1967 was 25 per cent lower than in the preceding year. The report also said t many foreigners have left Lebanon sin June 1967, and there has been a decl in construction. Customs receipts in banon were 17 per cent lower than 1966.

Some of this loss has been made up the rerouting of part of the foreign tra of some of the Arab countries throu Lebanon as a result of the closing of Suez Canal, the report added.

It stressed the war "affected capi movements within the countries un study and between them and the rest the world in an adverse manner wh cannot yet be ascertained. Most importa however, is not the physical damage It is that a very large number of peo live in conditions of precariousness increased precariousness and in a clim of uncertainty which pervades the e nomic and social life of their nations

"This uncertainty and the diversion resources for increased military exp diture casts a shadow on the pursuit development efforts," the report concl

Ike calls desalting plants way to peace

NEW YORK (Reuter). — Former President Dwight Eisenhower yesterday advocated the construction of three nuclear desalination plants in the Middle East as a means of achieving peace between Israel and the Arabs. In the current issue of "Reader's Digest," Mr. Eisenhower emphasized that the proposal could be the means of attaining peace.

"Most of the professional diplomats seem to think that we must have peace and stability in the Middle East before the plan can be implemented, he said. "I contend that the reverse is true: The proposal itself is a way to peace." He said the plants, which would cost $100m., would help provide arable land on which Arab refugees could be settled.

MORRIS ABRAM STAYS AS A.J.C. PRESIDENT

NEW YORK. — Mr. Morris B. Abram, U.S. representative to the Human Rights Commission of the U.N. and a prominent lawyer, has been elected to his fifth term as President of the American Jewish Committee.

Making the announcement here on Monday, A.J.C. confirmed that Mr. Abram will also become President of Brandeis University in Waltham, Massachusetts, in September.

DANISH PRINCE BORN

COPENHAGEN (Reuter). — Princess Margrethe, the heir to the Danish throne, gave birth to a son in a hospital here just before midnight Sunday. Both the 28-year old princess and her son were reported doing well.

Tekoah charge Egyptian 'hoax

UNITED NATIONS (INA). — Deg verbal subterfuge in an attempt to c vince the world it is supporting the Jarr peace mission, Egypt is still following policy of rejecting peace with Israel, A bassador Yosef Tekoah said here yest day.

In a letter to Secretary-General U Tha replying to several Egyptian letters dressed to the U.N. chief in the last th weeks, Mr. Tekoah said, "No verbal h can conceal the basic fact that the U.A policy remains in word and deed the pol of the Khartoum conference: No peace, negotiation, no recognition of Israel. It obvious that as long as the Khartoum de sion continues to express Egypt's attitu Egypt bars in effect the road to any pea ful agreement."

Mr. Tekoah also charged that Egyp professed interest in human rights is c tradicted "in the treatment by the U.A government of minority groups in Egy including the persecution to which t Jewish community continues to be su jected."

He said the Egyptian Government's pr sent policies must be viewed as servi only Cairo's "propaganda campaign of mi representation which accompanied Egypt relentless war against Israel." Mr. Teko charged that Egypt envisions the contin ed oppression of the Gaza Strip's inhab tants — "who have been denied all humar political, civil and economic rights by t Egyptians over a period of 19 years, th ended only with the outcome of last Jun Six Day War."

Best man slain at wedding ceremony

HOUSTON, Texas (AP).—Police charged a 29-year-old woman with murder Sunday after the best man at her ex-husband's wedding was shot before more than 200 guests.

The minister said that just as he pronounced the couple man and wife, a woman stood in the candle-lit church and shouted: "You forgot something! They're not married!" Police said at least three shots from a 22-caliber pistol were fired near the altar, one striking Lester Anderson, 22, in the neck. Mr. Anderson, the best man at his sister's wedding, was dead on arrival at a hospital.

The former wife of the bridegroom was charged with the killing. She was sitting in a front pew at the ceremony.

Wash-in a washou

LONDON (Reuter). — About 20 youn men and women crammed into a pu lic launderette here, stripped an dumped their clothes in the machine in front of dazed and blinking cu tomers doing their washing.

Their leaders — two youths strippe down to their red underpants, ex plained they were staging a "wash-in designed to make launderettes mor friendly. "They are such dreary place — everyone just watches his washin going round and never speaks to any one else," one of them declared.

But the wash-in ended up as a wash out. Six well-clad policemen appeare on the scene and ended the demonstra tion.

Thalidomide trial opens

ALSDORF, West Germany (Reuter). — Defence lawyers yesterday threatened to boycott the trial of seven executives of the West German firm that produced the drug Thalidomide — blamed for deforming thousands of babies. Relatives and parents of 23 deformed children — alleged victims of Thalidomide — watched as the legal battle flared up less than hour after Court President Peter Weber opened the hearing in this mining town.

The six present and one former executive of Chemie-Gruenenthal, the firm which developed, manufactured and marketed the tranquilizer used by pregnant women, face criminal charges of causing bodily harm with intent and through negligence, negligent killing and violating German drug laws. The Public Prosecutor objected that two defence lawyers briefed by two of the accused in court yesterday and by the head of the firm, Dr. Hermann Wirtz, who is being tried separately, might face a conflict of interests.

Defence lawyer Erich Schmidt-Leichner reported that this was no business of the prosecution. "If these two lawyers are barred then we would have to decide whether the defence as a whole could continue with the trial," he added.

Some 300 persons were packed into the makeshift courtroom in a miners' social club when the trial began with the swea ing in of two lay judges and the calling the accused. For an hour before the p ceedings started, uniformed court office carried 225 files containing the prosecuti case into the building. Following the swea ing in of two lay judges and identificati of the accused, the Court Clerk read t the names of 34 parents and those of th deformed children who are struggling lead a normal life despite the handicap shortened or missing limbs.

Magazine poll shows Humphrey near victory

NEW YORK (Reuter). — Vice-Presid Hubert Humphrey is only 32½ delega votes short of the minimum needed win the Democratic presidential nomin tion, according to a new survey by "Ne week" magazine.

The "Newsweek" delegate count p 290 delegates solidly behind the Vice-P sident, with another 989½ prospective legate votes leaning his way. This wo give him 1,279½ votes of the 1,312 need for nomination.

Senator Robert F. Kennedy is giv 713½ votes, 150 less than he had bef the Vice-President entered the presiden race.

In deep and inconsolable sorrow we announce the death of our dear mother, grandmother and great-grandmother

ZIPORA FEDERMANN ז"ל

The funeral will leave the Assuta Hospital today, Tuesday, May 28, 1968 at 2.30 p.m. for the Nahlat Yitzhak cemetery.

Families:

Shaya Paul Federmann, Mexico,
Yekutiel and Shmuel Federmann,
Hecksh and Gerstel, Israel.

We share the profound grief of the

Yekutiel and Shmuel Federmann families

on the death of their beloved mother

ZIPORA FEDERMANN ז"ל

Families:

Z. AVRAMI
Dr. E. BIRO
F. LEVY
A. RABANI
P. SCHUBER
F. SILBERSTEIN
M. TAMARI

To the

Yekutiel and Shmuel Federmann families,

we share your profound grief

on the death of your beloved mother

ZIPORA FEDERMANN ז"ל

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Mr. S. SCHARF and the management of TRAVEX LIMITED

express their sincere condolences to the

FEDERMANN FAMILY

on the death of

ZIPORA FEDERMANN

It is with great sorrow that we learn of the untimely death of Mrs.

ZIPORA FEDERMANN ז"ל

and hereby express our heartfelt condolences to the Federmann family on their bereavement.

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THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM

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Yekutiel and Samuel Federmann families

on the death of their beloved

MOTHER

We share the deep grief of the

Yekutiel and Shmuel Federmann families

on the death of their dear mother

ZIPORA FEDERMANN ז"ל

Management and Staff

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On the first anniversary of the death of our beloved

Dr. Aharon (Alfred) Regensburger ז"ל

who fell during the Six Day War

a memorial service will be held at his graveside, tomorrow, Wednesday, May 29, 1968 at 5.00 p.m. at the "Segula" Cemetery, Petah Tikva.

THE FAMILY

A memorial assembly and the unveiling of the tombstone of

ALBERT COHEN ז"ל

will take place on the 30th day after his death, tomorrow, Wed., May 29, 1968 at 4.30 p.m. at the Herzliya cemetery.

Friends and all those who cherish the memory of the deceased will meet at the cemetery gate at 4.30 p.m.

Devora Cohen,
and the Cohen, Molho and Mehoudar families.

On the first anniversary of the death of our beloved

ROSA LIFSHITZ ז"ל

there will be a memorial assembly at her graveside at the Givat Shaul Cemetery on Friday, May 31, 1968. Assembly at 12 noon at the residence of the deceased, Hotel Eden, Rehov Hillel, Jerusalem.

THE BEREAVED FAMILY

In deep sorrow we announce the death of my dear husband, our beloved father and grandfather

FRITZ LINDNER

The funeral will leave Beit Am, Beit Yitzhak, today, Tuesday, May 28, 1968, at 4.15 p.m.

The family,
in Beit Yitzhak and Rehovot

A Memorial Meeting for

STEFFY PREUSS ז"ל

one of the founders of "ALIN," Israel Society for Crippled Children will take place on Wednesday, May 29, 1968 at 11.30 a.m. at Mossad Abrahams, 2 Rehov Itzhak Elhanan, Tel Aviv.

Friends and all those who cherish her memory are invited to attend.

"ALIN" — MOSSAD ABRAHAMS
and
Dr. Max Preuss and Family

Please consider this as a personal notification.

Dr. Hardi & Eva Swarsensky
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are happy to announce the birth of a

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Jerusalem, Sderot Herzl 95, May 26, 1968

In Nigeria—it is high time to stop

'Necessary' killing could go on for months

By COLIN LEGUM

UNLESS one of two things happens quickly, it is impossible to predict how many tens of thousands of people — and not only Ibos — are likely to die in the next few months of Nigeria's civil war.

Either an agreement to a cease-fire at the talks now being held in Kampala or a decision by the Federal Military Government to hold its present lines and not to commit its 80,000, mainly raw soldiers into the Ibo heartland, where perhaps seven million people are now encircled, is needed to prevent these further casualties. How likely are either of these alternatives? The Biafrans — poorly armed, unable to withstand the Federal military pressure against defended towns — desperately need a cease-fire. But they are still unwilling to make the basic concession — renunciation of their secessionist Republic — to ensure it.

The Federals are badly divided about whether or not it is better to agree to a temporary cease-fire in the hope of promoting a better atmosphere for negotiations, and to stave off recognition by more African states of the crumbling Biafra Republic. They suspect the Biafrans are interested in a ceasefire only in order to be able to rally their defences. It is more likely that the Federals might be persuaded to decide unilaterally not to carry the war into the Ibo heartland with heavy casualties on both sides certain.

Major objective achieved

Now that Port Harcourt has been taken, the Federal troops have achieved their major objective — the "liberation" of all the five million non-Ibos originally included in the Biafra Republic. But although the Ibo heartland is now completely encircled, Federal troops have not yet succeeded in cutting it off altogether from the outside world. Even before the loss of Port Harcourt, the industrious Ibos had completed the construction of four runways suitable for medium-sized aircraft.

So far, the Russian warplanes, mainly Egyptian-piloted, have shown a surprising lack of success in putting these strips out of use — even though the Ibos have no aircraft of their own, and only very few anti-aircraft guns. Meanwhile the Russians and the Egyptians show signs of increasing reluctance to enlarge their present commitments in Nigeria — although aerial warfare weapons of Russian origin are still being shipped in small quantities. But a condition of these shipments by the Russians is that the source should not be disclosed.

What the Russian attitude would be if Britain decided to stop shipment of arms to the Federal side is open to debate. Nor can a French interest in replacing British shipments be ruled out. At the moment President de Gaulle is playing both sides of the civil war against each other: the Biafrans' pipeline supply starts in Paris; and the Federals are allowed to buy military supplies on an official basis.

However, in the end, the duration of the war will be determined by the fate of the Ibos in the "liberated" territories more than by anything else. What is their fate? And what are Federal policies and practices towards them?

In the triangle between Enugu, the old Ibo capital; Nsukka, the university town; and the Ojie river near Onitsha, hundreds of thousands of Ibos are living in the bush, a short distance away from their villages. Red Cross teams find an increasing willingness by the people to come out of the bush to their villages as they gain confidence from visits to the clinics and from the distribution of food that nothing will happen to them. Their condition — especially that of the children — is pitiable, mainly due to lack of protein and to exposure.

At the sight of the Federal Army the villagers are quick to return to the bush. Nevertheless, there are villages and farms, even alongside the roads used by the troops, where one begins to see signs of activity. However nervously, the sturdy little Ibo farmer looks up from his yam patch to wave at passing traffic. Women and children can be seen in small numbers walking by the road.

Small roadside markets are beginning to open. At the hard-fought-over crossroads, where the road between Enugu and Onitsha goes off to Nsukka, Ibos and troops mingle in the market. Fourteen miles from Nsukka, a village called Amufie is once again bustling with Ibo life. Young men, until recently in the Biafra militia, now cooperate with the Federal police to report infiltrators. The market-place bustles. With the return of confidence more people are coming out of the bush; but their numbers are hundreds, rather than thousands. Nearby, at Ibakwa, another market has been opened with success. The police inspector in charge of the area was willing to take me along to see it, provided the accompanying Army officer stayed behind. "They are still too nervous of soldiers," he explained firmly; and the officer did not demur.

Ghost towns

But Enugu and Nsukka are themselves ghost towns, with only a few hundred refugees in each. The official policy since the Ibo counter-attack on Nsukka towards the end of February, is not to repopulate the big towns, but to recreate life in the villages. "If they did come back," the Army Commander in Nsukka explained, "they would be a source of suspicion, and there would be no employment of any kind for them. The starting-point of normality must be with the markets and the farms."

Some villagers from around Enugu have plucked up enough confidence to come to the town's meagre market.

But a senior officer in Enugu told me: "If I were an Ibo I would venture forth with great reluctance. There are still too many irresponsible things done by individual groups of soldiers to young Ibos." At Onitsha — once the greatest city in Iboland, now a charnel-house — 3,726 Ibo men, women and children stayed behind to welcome the Federal troops. They are now housed in an undamaged part of the town. Chief Ebo — one of their leaders — told me: "We always believed in one Nigeria. The city was divided between those who did so, and those who supported secession. Fifteen of our leaders — mainly doctors and lawyers, and Dr. Azikiwe's formal legal adviser — were carried off to Umuahia as prisoners before the troops arrived. We don't know what their fate has been. Those of us who remained have had no trouble from the troops. We are cooperating very well."

I was told this in the privacy of his house without an Army officer present.

1,400 released

Across the Niger river in Asaba, 1,400 Ibos have just been released from a refugee camp — administered with the help of a British missionary — to which they were removed after an attempt by Biafrans to reinfiltrate the area. The Midwest Ibo area between Asaba and Agbor is teeming with activity, but is still far from normal. At Agbor itself, where thousands of Federal troops are in training, Ibos go about their ordinary affairs without any apparent interference, although there are reports of occasional incidents, and of looting.

On this evidence it is clear that there is no systematic attempt at exterminating Ibos which would justify the propaganda of genocide. Nevertheless, one often hears Nigerians expressing attitudes about Ibos that would qualify under an article of the U.N. Convention of Genocide as justifying Ibo fears of genocide. And of course, there have been terrible massacres, on both sides, in the active fighting.

There seems little doubt that if the Army were brought under proper administration, and if the civilian administration, the police and the Red Cross were given adequate support, a quick result might be expected in persuading the Ibos to leave the skulking safety of the bush. But — and this is the big qualifier — the minute there is evidence of Biafran military activity, the troops at once turn indiscriminate suspicion on all Ibos. Thus, continued military activity by Biafrans is, in the present situation, the greatest single source of danger to the Ibos. It is the fact that makes a cease-fire so necessary.



Nigerian soldiers and civilians demonstrate in virtually deserted Port Harcourt after its capture from predominantly Ibo Biafrans. (AP Radiophoto)

No guerrilla activity

There is very little evidence that the Ibos in the "liberated areas" are willing to engage in the kind of guerilla activity that one suspected might have followed the occupation of Ibo lands. No incidents of any kind have been reported in the Nsukka-Enugu area for over a fortnight. "If the Ibos in the bush were to engage in guerrilla activity," a senior army officer told me, "our position would become untenable."

In the absence of effective Biafran leadership it is not a safe assumption that the Ibo villager will wage a guerrilla warfare to the death. He wants to live; and, seemingly, given a reasonable degree of security, he will take his chance of returning to his village.

Contrary to general belief, the Federal troops do take prisoners. There are thousands of Ibos in prisons around the country. I spoke to three prisoners recently taken in Asaba. One told me he had surrendered in battle; another — a militia major — had voluntarily surrendered through thirst and hunger; a third was brought in by his own family who disapprove of continued fighting and who thought the boy would be safer in custody.

The batman of the Commanding Officer at Asaba is an 18-year-old captured Ibo. "I have only changed his name to a non-Ibo one to make things easier for him around the place," Colonel Alley told me.

In the non-Ibo areas of "liberated" Biafra, the situation is quite different. All the Ibos have fled. And the former minority peoples are adamant that they will not have the Ibos back ever again. In these areas there is lots of evidence of Ibo brutalities against suspicious, or non-cooperative, minority people. At Calabar before the Biafrans left they took out and shot five young intellectuals whom they had kept in prison. I heard the story from an American Negro radiologist whose husband, a university lecturer, was one of those killed.

The stories one hears are typically those of a civil war, with little quarter being given on either side while the fighting continues. But if the fighting is to stop it is going to need considerable powers of leadership by the Federal leader, Major-General Yakubu Gowon. He has more hawks than doves around him.

One of the most influential hawks is Colonel Benjamin Adekunle, Nigeria's best fighting soldier, who took Port Harcourt.

"You can quote me as saying," he said, "that the Army's next job is to march into the remaining Ibo towns — Umuahia, Owerri and Aba. Only then can we set about creating a unified Nigeria. But I agree there must be no unnecessary killing." What one is concerned about is the degree of "necessary" killing that would be involved in this kind of warfare which Colonel Adekunle himself admits might go on for nine months longer.

(Ofus)

For a quick sale or purchase of flats, cars and household effects, advertise in The Jerusalem Post classified section appearing Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Readers' letters

Importance of timely denial

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — *The Jerusalem Post* today (May 27) carries an item based upon the Army Spokesman's office and "diplomatic sources in Jerusalem" in which these sources criticize the BBC for broadcasting an Arab allegation that a hundred and twenty Israelis had been killed or wounded in an el Fatah attack.

The BBC is accused by the *Post's* sources of "giving currency to el Fatah propaganda," and the Israel Embassy in London has been instructed to make representations to the BBC.

I am the BBC correspondent in Israel, though I write now in my personal capacity and without consultation with the BBC.

The facts are as follows:—

The BBC item was first broadcast at 1 o'clock local time Sunday morning (May 26). It was based on a Reuters' despatch from Beirut. The broadcast specified that the report originated with "an Arab commando organization in Beirut." The BBC said — correctly — that "there is no comment from Israel," but went on to point out that "however, Israel has announced that three el Fatah men and one Israeli were killed in a minor clash near Jericho."

The Israel Army spokesman's office failed to deny the story until 11 o'clock Sunday morning local time (fourteen hours after the first Reuters' despatch from Beirut, ten hours after the first BBC use of the Reuters' despatch, eleven hours after *The Jerusalem Post* — which published exactly the same story — had submitted its item to the military censor, seven hours after the *Post's* story had been printed and circulated to the paper's subscribers. At 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, when I called the Israel Army Spokesman's office to ask why the story had not been denied, I was told "we can't go around denying every el Fatah story."

Incidentally, I carried the very belated — and by then, hardly newsworthy — Israeli denial on my BBC circuit from Jerusalem at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

On the record of this item — and on others which any journalist could endlessly document — it is clear that Israel ought to get its own information agencies in order, and correct the inefficiency of its own news handling, before making demarches.

MICHAEL ELKINS

Jerusalem, May 27.

The element of luck

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I believe that the element of luck has not been stressed enough in the aversion of disaster at the Zion Cinema in Jerusalem last summer and the Mercaz Cinema in Tel Aviv last week, where explosives placed by saboteurs were discovered before they could do any harm, and the elements of alertness, initiative, bravery, etc., by the public, the police and Civil Defence guards have been overstressed.

In neither of the above cases were the explosives detected because of any one's special vigilance. In the Zion Cinema, a man sitting behind the would-be saboteurs happened to notice the package they had left under their seats after they left the cinema in middle of the performance. In the Mercaz Cinema, two cleaning men came upon the explosive bundle as they were cleaning the cinema between performances, and the civil defence guard on the spot, instead of leaving it there while he called the police — leaving it where it might go off and possibly damage property but do no bodily harm — picked it up and carried it outside, running the risk of it going off in his hands, and killing him and at least wounding others.

But the main point of this letter is an incident in which I was involved at the Orion Cinema in Jerusalem, at the second performance on Saturday night, May 18 — more than a week after the Mercaz Cinema incident. For about 20 minutes before the Orion's inner doors were opened, one outer door was open, through which people were admitted into the lobby. At this door a Civil Defence guard was stationed, and he could presumably check everybody who entered. Then, three more outer doors were opened to admit the crowd waiting outside, and nothing was checked at these three doors except the tickets, and even at the centre door the Civil Defence guard was only perfunctorily checking people and their parcels.

I asked the ticket-taker at one of the newly opened doors: "Have they stopped checking here?" In reply, he pointed to the Civil Defence man. I said: "But he can barely control the people coming in at his door." The man said: "Don't worry. We check the people who are supposed to be checked." I said: "How can you tell who is supposed to be checked?" "You're right," he admitted.

I didn't want to be right.

A. S. MICHAEL

Jerusalem, May 21.

Journalist's car essential

TEL AVIV. — The District Court here yesterday upheld an appeal by a journalist, Mrs. Netty Herman-Tal, that her car is essential to her work and quashed a Magistrate's Court sentence suspending her driving licence for three months for a traffic offence.

The sentence was changed to a suspended one. The original sentence included a fine of IL100. Mrs. Herman-Tal had failed to stop at a pedestrian crossing.

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Candidates will be required to fill out application forms and to bring with them records of their previous studies, three photographs, and a registration fee of IL25. Additional details may be obtained in writing from the office of the Dean of Students.

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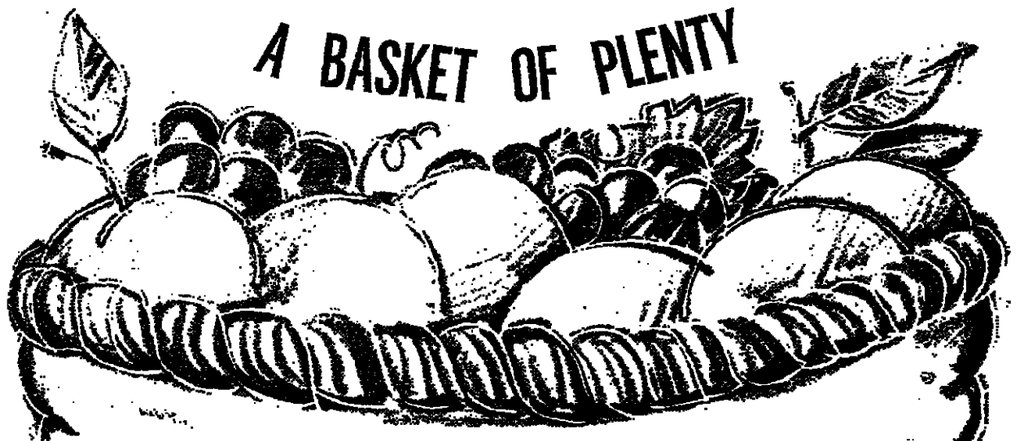
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PROF. K. LOMPE

of the Research Institute for Social Policy, University of Cologne on

"THE SITUATION IN RESPECT TO SCIENTIFIC ADVICE TO POLITICS IN GERMANY"

to take place tomorrow, May 29, at 8.30 p.m. at the Eliezer Kaplan School, the University campus.

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Britain's spring of discontent

But summer holidays may take heat off Wilson

By DAVID SAUL

THERE is no gainsaying the alarm with which Britain has been watching the latest developments in France. Despite Gaullist attitudes to this country, particularly the General's lofty decision that the British were not good enough for the Common Market, there is a genuine affection for France and the French which has been dimmed but not destroyed by the condescension of the Elysee Palace.

While the concern for France and her stability is, thus, personally felt and freely expressed, there is also a profound conviction that political and economic instability in France will have far-reaching effects on Britain, Europe and the whole Western world.

The point noted but not so far stressed is that any decline in the franc will once again expose the pound to renewed pressures and create — together with the continuing instability of the dollar — the real danger of further British devaluation, with a consequent chain reaction throughout the Western financial world.

Despite the devaluation earlier this year and stringent financial measures, the British economy has yet to produce the promised upturn in its fortunes. Imports are still running way ahead of exports and consumer spending — fed by the growing sentiment that goods in the house are better than cash in the bank — continues at a high rate.

It was in recognition of this fact and to emphasise to the world's bankers that the Government is intent on making devaluation work, that the Bank of England on Friday morning shocked the country with the completely unexpected announcement that banks had been instructed to implement new credit restrictions. Loans and overdrafts are to be sharply curtailed for "non-priority" borrowers, and severely restricted for all others, including local authorities.

Unemployment problem

This, coming at a time when unemployment is moving in an upward direction, contains the seeds of fresh trouble for the already hard-pressed Wilson Government. Within hours of the Bank of England's order, there were predictions of a widespread cutback in industry, particularly that part supplying the home market, with an even further boost to the unemployment figures, now running at 2.4 per cent, representing more than half-a-million workless.

The effect of these latest financial restrictions, and the probable increase in unemployment, will undoubtedly be to add to the general feeling of public malaise and to further reduce the chances of the Government of winning back those large sections of its supporters who, both in by-elections and local council elections, have clearly indicated their lack of confidence in Labour's policies and leadership.

Public confidence was not served by a startling incident in the House of Commons last week (May 23) when a veteran woman Conservative Member deliberately flouted the Speaker to protest: "I am no longer in a position adequately to protect the interest of my constituents. Parliament has turned into a dictatorship."

Dame Irene Ward has been an M.P. for 37 years. She knew full well when she walked down the gangway from her seat to stand before the Speaker in a crowded House that her action was in violation of ancient rules of procedure and conduct, that she must be ordered out of the Chamber and suspended from entering the Commons' precincts for five days. But, as she explained later, she felt deeply that the normal democratic practices were being seriously eroded and that the time had come to make a stand.

What pushed her to defiance was the Government's decision to introduce the "guillotine" on the Finance Bill. This is the process by which the administration can decree how much time the House is to spend in debating legislation before it is put on the statute book.

The Finance Bill is the complicated series of rules and regulations which give effect to the Budget and is traditionally subject to hundreds of amendments and proposed revisions. By putting a time-limit on debate, scores of amendments fail to be called and very many others, if called, receive scant discussion.

The Government has been forced to impose the guillotine procedure because of the mass of legislation it is seeking to get through the Commons before the summer recess. Much of it is controversial, even among Labour M.P.s. There was discernible sympathy on both sides of the House for Dame Irene's protest.

The mood of M.P.s is shared by the House of Lords which has the job of passing on Commons' legislation before it is returned to the lower House for final approval. With its strong non-Socialist majority, there is a growing belief that the Lords will, in the near future, precipitate a constitutional crisis by rejecting some part of major Government legislation.

Sense of despair

It is not surprising then, given this uncertainty and nervousness in the higher echelons of government, that there is an increasing sense of public despair. However, with the holiday season ahead, some of the heat will be taken off Downing Street, Whitehall and Parliament Square to the intense relief of the Government.

But, if the approach of autumn produces no change for the better in the economic and political climate, it is not impossible that the public desire for a change at the top will manifest itself in a more direct way than has hitherto been the case.

Which is another reason why events in France are being followed with such deep concern.

Unusual programme, well done

MUSICAL DIARY

Piano Recital by Sylvia Glickman (Rubin Academy of Music, Jerusalem, May 23). Soler: Five Sonatas; Beethoven: Sonata, opus 109, in E; Swan: Sonata; Siegmeister: Sonata No. 2; Gottschalk: Ricordati, The Banjo; Schubert: Moment Musicaux, opus 94.

MRS. Glickman, in Israel on a year's assignment as teacher at the Rubin Academy in Jerusalem, played an unusual programme. Soler (1729–83) wrote his sonatas very much in the style and technique of Dom. Scarlatti, giving the pianist a chance to produce dynamic and rhythmical contrasts in diminutive forms. Beethoven's Sonata Opus 109, a rather difficult work to perform, was done with verve and intelligent application of technical fluency and musical understanding, resulting in a fine performance. The brave effort to present American music brought a mixed bag of tricks: Swan's Sonata (Homage a Scarlatti) did not leave any impression. Siegmeister's Sonata attempts to speak on more contemporary terms, but his musical ideas are too poor and their use too drawn out to convince of its quality, despite the pianist's proficiency. And Mr. Gottschalk's (1829–69) contributions included a Chopinesque piece and an early study of folkloristic music, which did not come up to more than entertaining salon music. Unfortunately, I could not stay for the closing Schubert.

Mrs. Glickman is a pianist with a fine technique and a musician of quality and standard.

YOHANAN ROEHM

Contrasting ballets

The Israel National Opera Ballet: Jules Massenet: Ballet from the Opera "Le Cid." Choreography: Delfina Larrosa; Costumes: Cesare M. Mora; Edvard Grieg: "Peer Gynt" Ballet-Fantasia in 2 acts (after the Ibsen play), Choreography, Settings and Costumes: Roberto Trinchero; Conductor: Alexander Tarski; Premiere May 19.

EXCEPT for the beautifully designed costumes, there is nothing to report about the ballet from the opera "Le Cid" but that it was produced with mediocrity, uninteresting choreography and dull execution. Contrary to this, the "Peer Gynt" ballet was a most rewarding and stimulating achievement.

Following almost with fidelity the subject of the play, Roberto Trinchero imagined a choreography that featured inventiveness, vitality and especially a dancing technique that was a welcome blend of modern and classical styles. The costumes bore the mark of good taste and imagination and the lovely settings were done with a simplicity that permitted quick changes of the many scenes. An excellent dancer himself, he brought the leading part dramatically and technically to impressive heights. He was most adequately seconded by a well trained *corp de ballet* and quite a number of good soloists of whom Edith Marinio (Solvejg), Anna Marie Hepp (Ingrid) and especially Shelly Sheer as Anitra excelled.

Massenet's and Grieg's ballet music is evergreen. They were given by Mr. Tarski a clean and lively rendition. And if certain numbers in the "Peer Gynt" were played too briskly — such as for instance "Aase's Death" — this was probably imposed by the choreographer's action. Musically it was unjustified. In adapting and orchestrating certain Grieg pieces — in addition to the original two suites that make up the scene for the hour-long ballet — Mr. Tarski kept to the style but did not always achieve the composer's original brilliance of instrumentation.

AVIDOM

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Whether your camera is one that's been in the family for years, or was purchased especially for your trip, make sure it's in perfect working condition before your holiday starts. Use a roll of film to test the camera's accuracy under various light conditions and to be sure the shutter is working properly. Then if the camera is malfunctioning, you can have it adjusted before you go.

Take enough film — about twice as much as you think you'll need. You may come across a particularly photogenic event, festival, or locale.

If you're going to a beach resort and will be taking pictures of family or friends, avoid a cluttered background of beach umbrellas, deck chairs, shore front buildings, or crowds of people. Instead, try moving closer to your subject, thus eliminating much of the distracting background. If you want a long distance shot, take your photos early in the morning when the beach isn't likely to be as crowded and the light is less harsh.

Noonday photography should be avoided where possible because the extremely bright overhead light may cast unkind shadows on a subject's eyes, mouth and neck. Try shooting with the sun coming from one side instead of from directly behind you, so that the foreground will have strong contrast and the background will be made distinct by shadows. If you are obliged to shoot when the sun is high, a flash fill-in will soften the foreground subject and largely eliminate the shadows.

If you are photographing a panoramic scene, try taking two exposures at different angles and distances. Select foreground elements, such as shrubs or branches, to frame the scene. Include figures at a middle distance to improve the perspective and increase the sense of depth in the photo.

Try 'panning'

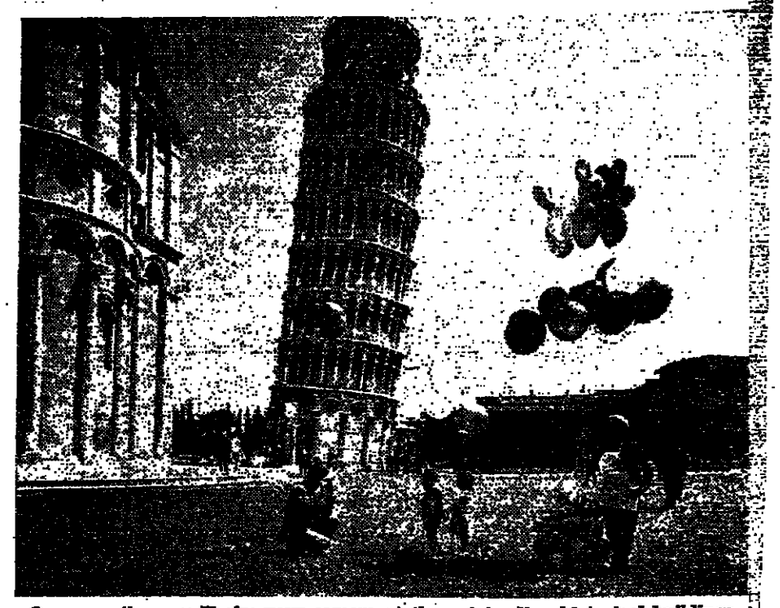
To capture the action at a sports event or to dramatize the motion in any scene, try "panning." Follow (don't lead) in your view finder a fast-moving object and snap the photo as you pan. Your subject will be clear, but because of the camera motion, the background will be blurred. This adds a feeling of speed.

Stop-action photography can also be used to capture sports action. At the moment a diver reaches the top of his arc, the action is suspended for a split second. With a little practice you can catch that instant with your camera.

Remember that an object coming straight or diagonally towards you won't appear as fast as one going by. And the farther away the movement, the easier it is to follow.

Always hold the camera steady and press the shutter release button gently. Remember that no matter how vigorously you push the shutter button, the shutter operates at the pre-set speed. If you push the button hard, you may move the camera and blur your photo.

A final point: your camera equipment should always be insured. Inexpensive short-term floater policies to cover you on your trip are well worth investigating. (Kodak I.E.S.)



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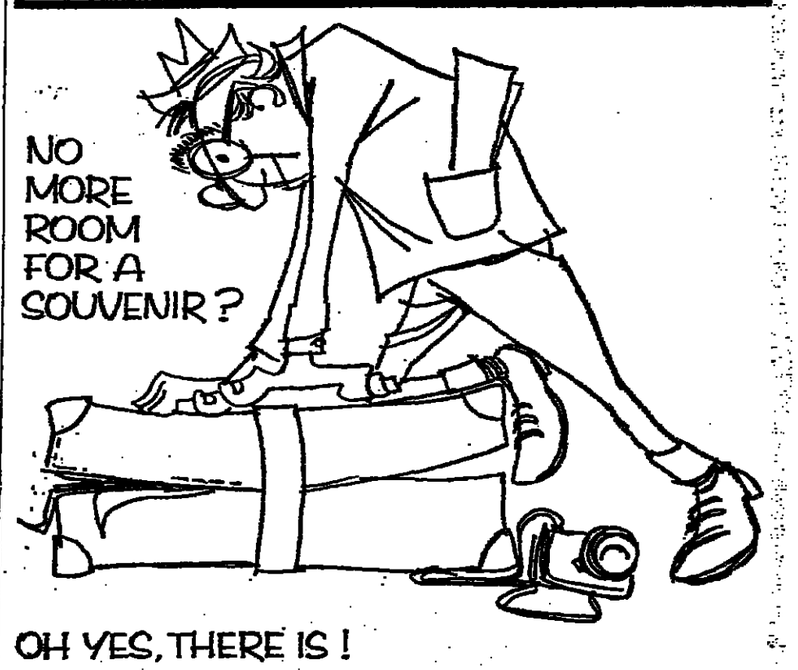
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3-Dimensional Integrams

A DISPLAY of three-dimensional "Integrams" has been added to the list of unusual and outstanding photographic exhibitions now being prepared by "Photokina" Commissioner L. Fritz Gruber for the 1968 world's fair of photography to be held in Cologne from September 28 through October 6 this year. The Integram is a modern, practical application of the principle of Integral Photography first described in 1908 by Professor Gabriel Lippman before the French Academy of Science.

In principle, the process enables a viewer to see a virtual recreation in space of the object photographed without using a stereoscope or other viewing device. The three-dimensional image is produced by exposing the photograph through a sheet of transparent material embossed with many small convex lenses, each of which forms a tiny picture at the rear surface of the photographic emulsion. When the resulting photograph is viewed through an identical sheet of embossed material, a composite (or Lippman's "integral image") is seen. A single small element of each tiny picture is visible from any given position, and since the elements change with the position of the viewer's eye, the character of the integral picture changes as the observer moves. The first practical demonstration of the process is credited to the optical scientist S.P. Ivanov in Moscow in 1948, but his plate containing two million lenses, each with a focal length of 0.5mm. and a diameter of 0.3mm., could only produce an inverted pseudoscopic image.

The most recent work on the process has been done in New York by Roger de Montebello. After years of research, he developed a method for making integral photographs that are truly stereoscopic and not inverted. The Integram is now being developed by Cowles Communications Inc. through its Visual Panographics Inc. division which Mr. Montebello is serving as a consultant. The Integram is 11 3/4 inches, and has a viewing angle of 90 degrees.



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DAYAN: 'ARABS STILL DON'T WANT PEACE'

Where does Israel stand a year after the Six Day War? Is peace nearer or more remote? Should the Government define its position on the future of the Israel-held territories?

These are some of the questions answered by Defence Minister MOSHE DAYAN in an interview with "Bamahane" broadcast by Galei Zahal, the Army radio station, last night and reproduced below.

The panel comprised Chief Editor of Bamahane and Galei Zahal, Yitzhak Livay, Bamahane Editor Yosef Eshkol and Galei Zahal feature programme editor Dina Goren.

LIVNY: A year has passed since the (Six Day) War broke out. Looking back, are there any things you now see in a different light from that in which you saw them after the war?

Dayan: Yes. I must confess that, immediately after the war, it was my estimate that the total defeat suffered by the Arabs would lead them — if not Syria, then at least Jordan and perhaps Egypt — to some readiness to come to terms and achieve peace with us. In actual fact, however, no such readiness has been shown by them.

Livny: From the present standpoint, what do you consider to have been our greatest gains from the war? At the same time, looking back, would you say that there is anything that should have been done differently in the war?

Dayan: Our first achievement consists in having defeated the Arab forces. On the eve of the war, the Arabs did not believe that the Israel Defence Forces could rout their armies. I feel certain that today, one year after the end of the Six Day War, they will be very careful about going into action against us again, even though their armies have been re-equipped — and this owing to the outcome of the military struggle.

However, it would seem to me that our main achievement lies in the fact that, once again, the question has been raised: what is the map of our country, both in the physical and in the political sense. Whatever the claims and the counter-claims, the question on the agenda is what territorial settlements — be they called borders or peace settlements — will result from this war. In fact, not only the map, but also the relations between ourselves and the neighbouring states are up for discussion. In other words, a question is once again being asked which would never in actual fact have been raised had it not been for this war.

Before, we were fettered by armistice agreements calling for U.N. Observers and troops stationed along part of the border. This screen between ourselves and the Arabs is no longer there. We have not achieved a solution, but in fact the following question has been tabled: what is Eretz Israel geographically — in other words territorially, and what is the nature of the relations between ourselves and the Arabs? This is the main political achievement, perhaps the most historic one — from the Zionist point of view — of this war: today, this is the question at issue.

As for things that might have been done differently, the only thing I can say is that hindsight is always best — as the proverb goes.

Goren: You spoke of the fact that today the question of Israel's new territorial map has been brought to the conference table. Are the Arabs ...

Dayan: It has been tabled — but there have not yet been any conferences...

Goren: Has there been any change in the Arab readiness or refusal to come to the conference table?

Dayan: Changes there certainly have been. In order to make my meaning clear, I will take Egypt as my example, it being the most important country — from the Arab viewpoint, not ours.

Nasser resigned immediately after the war. In actual fact, he did not resign — he only said that he was submitting his resignation, which he withdrew a few hours later. The reason for the announcement of his resignation was that, at a certain moment, he considered the state of affairs to represent so total an Arab-Egyptian defeat as to require a revision of Egypt's policy, which could only be achieved under someone else's leadership, who might turn over a new leaf. Nasser withdrew his resignation, but the state of affairs has not returned to what it previously was, nor has his status. Consider the demonstrations against him: they were not openly against Nasser but against the regime, against the discredited leadership. Nevertheless, among the slogans of the demonstrators some of the following were heard: "Nasser arise! Where are you? What has happened to you." There can be no doubt that the Nasser after the resignation, the Nasser back in the political saddle, is no longer the same Nasser as the one on the eve of the resignation.

To return to the matter of the Arabs' readiness or refusal to conduct peace talks, today the Egyptians are not ready to sign any agreement leading to real peace with us — or, in other words, they are not ready to sign a peace-treaty with us.

Peace Treaty with Jordan?

Livny: According to the latest estimates of the situation, Jordan might be ready to negotiate with us. Shall we be ready to sign a peace treaty with Jordan without there being any peace treaty with Egypt?

Dayan: We have always said that we are ready to sign peace agreements with any of the Arab States separately or with all of them jointly. We shall not [illegible] Jordan, if she is really ready to sign a peace treaty with us (a peace treaty that we, too, shall be ready to sign), that we are not prepared to sign because Egypt is not willing to do so.

Goren: Well, then, what about Jordan?

Dayan: There is no connection. Meanwhile, I cannot see any readiness even on the part of Jordan to sign such a peace treaty with us. For the time being, the inter-Arab connections and obligations have not been relaxed. I cannot as yet see any cracks in the Arab position. I therefore doubt if there is any Arab state — say, Jordan — that might be ready to sign a peace treaty with Israel, without there being peace between us and Egypt as well — or at least, without Egyptian agreement to such a step.

The U.S.S.R. in the Middle East

Eshkol: The attitudes of the Great Powers also affect the prospects of peace. Do you think that the Soviets are a factor adverse to peace between us and Egypt, as many believe — or a moderating factor, as others believe — a factor interested in the strengthening of Egypt and in the continuing tension in the area but opposed to war?

Dayan: They are not a moderating factor. A power supporting states unwilling to make peace, and supplying them with unlimited quantities of weapons, can hardly be called a moderating factor. However, the U.S.S.R. policy is definitely flexible: it can and it does change. During the past two years we have witnessed considerable changes — perhaps not such as we might find to our liking — in the policy of the Soviet Union. These have been the Soviet penetration into the Mediterranean basin (and especially in the area of the Mediterranean Sea itself), in Kosygin's recent visit to Iran and Pakistan, in the calls made by Soviet ships at ports in the Persian Gulf and in the supply of Soviet weapons to Yemen and to Sudan. All these are certainly political steps of first-rate importance. I hope that the present hostile attitude to Israel is not an organic element of Soviet policy, and that it is definitely possible that, within the general framework of Soviet policy, the attitude to Israel may become far less hostile — perhaps even sympathetic, or at least neutral.

Eshkol: Despite Hussein's support of el Fatah, do we still prefer his regime to a pro-Soviet one in Trans-Jordan?

Dayan: In my opinion, any regime connected with the Western Powers is to be considered preferable to one linked up with the U.S.S.R. I am speaking, of course, from the Israeli viewpoint.

The attitude to the future of the occupied areas

Eshkol: To date, the government has not adopted a stand on the future of the occupied areas. Do you believe that the time has now come for the government to do so?

Dayan: I do not think the government has not taken up any stand at all on any of the territories. First of all, there is Jerusalem. To a great extent this is a serious point in dispute at present — as may even be judged from the amount of time devoted to the subject by the Security Council — much more time than to the Golan Heights.

And it is not only Jerusalem that comes to mind here. I would not say that Israel's Government is altogether passive or apathetic as regards the Golan Heights or the Etzion Bloc. I would therefore not accept the statement that the Government of Israel has not taken a stand as regards the future of the occupied areas in their totality, or in a general sense. Furthermore, to the extent in which time passes and additional questions come up, Israel will certainly have to adopt — and definitely will adopt — a more detailed and specific stand concerning the various places.

Livny: Are you ready to tell us, at least generally, how we can make sure of peace and security at the same time? Can signed agreements ensure our safety? Will geographic facts be determined? Will it be necessary to combine the two?

Dayan: Peace agreements are far more than pieces of paper. However, without detracting from the value or importance of such agreements, if you are speaking of peace, of real peace, and if you ask me — and I mean me myself — I believe that peace will be assured by the places where the soldiers of our army will be standing. In other words, such substitutes as demilitarization, guarantees or U.N. forces will, in my opinion, not grant the State of Israel its security. Israel's security will be determined by where the Israel Defence Forces are going to stand.

Livny: To what extent, in your personal opinion, should the historical and geographical attachments that we feel be decisive factors in determining the question of our borders?

Dayan: I consider this to be not only one of the factors but a basic element. From the emotional point of view, from the aspect of spiritual attachment, my attitude to El Arish will be totally different from that to Hebron — not to mention Jerusalem and the Western Wall. Naturally this is not just one of the elements, but the most fundamental of them all, for it is one of our three basic ideals — the Jewish nation, the Bible — which is the book of the Jewish nation, and the Land — the land of the Jews.

What was achieved? Who was hardest hit?

Goren: For about a year now, various means have been used to counteract terrorist activity. Can you give us an interim estimate of the extent to which these measures have proved successful?

Dayan: It is not a question of measures: this is a war. My estimate is that, to date, the terrorist actions have proved an utter failure. Actually, this is a fact, not an estimate. To count their successes, the terrorists would be able to make do with the fingers of one hand — and, indeed, it is questionable whether even these can be called successes. In other words, to date the Israel Defence Forces have simply routed the terrorist organizations.

However, I must say that this war is also taking its toll in blood. There has been almost no clash without casualties on our side, and no mechanical means can prevent this absolutely. After practically every clash — we read in the paper that one of our soldiers was killed, that two were wounded — and then you see those who were wounded, and one was hit in the back, the other in the hand or leg, and you realise how serious this war is. El Fatah can chalk up no wins — but every casualty is a costly loss to us and therefore I cannot only see the failures of the saboteurs.

Goren: They know it's hard on us: isn't this at least something of an achievement for them?

Dayan: Not at all. The main question is — what is their aim? If it is their purpose by this means — by means of guerrilla warfare — to bring about Israel's retreat or "the liberation of ravished Palestine", then not only I but, in my opinion, every member of el Fatah knows that not only have they not succeeded in liberating even one square foot, but they have not managed to advance even one step in this direction.

Secondly, if terror is to be the extreme expression of non-acceptance, of revolt, of the arousing of the population in the occupied areas to action — then in this, too, the saboteurs have failed utterly. The population does not fight them, but they cannot even say that it is cooperating with them. What are the results of their activities? What have they achieved? Whom have they hurt? What have they destroyed? Has orderly life been disrupted in Jerusalem or Tel Aviv, in our railways or in our power supply? If one compares their actions with guerrilla warfare in other countries — what have they achieved? Is this an uprising? Not only has orderly life not been disrupted in Tel Aviv — it hasn't even been ruffled in Tubas, in Jenin or in Eastern Jerusalem.

We Shall Smite Them Hip and Thigh

Livny: Even though the sabotage organizations have no formal attachment to any Arab government, the neighbouring states have declared that the terrorist actions are being carried out with their knowledge and assistance. What is our attitude to these statements?

Dayan: The neighbouring states have not only made this statement — they are actively carrying it out. From the purely formal viewpoint, this is of very serious political consequence to us, and we cannot afford to let them get away with it.

How can it be possible that a state which has signed a cease-fire agreement with us should at the same time conduct hostile activities against us either from its own territory, as Jordan is doing, or indirectly — like Syria or Egypt? What kind of a cease-fire is this? Where in history has such a thing ever been heard of? When de Gaulle set out to fight the Germans, did he first enter upon a cease-fire agreement with them? Did the Vietcong sign cease-fire agreements or the partisans in Yugoslavia, or anywhere else in the world? Would anyone agree at the same time to a cease-fire and to a continuation of hostilities? Such a thing has never been heard of! If Jordan or Egypt want to fight us, they are welcome — but then there can be no cease-fire agreement!

Goren: Is the encouragement given by the Arab governments to the terrorist actions not likely to support them and worsen the situation so far as we are concerned?

Dayan: It is not unlikely that they will really carry out what they have been saying. This means that they will not only be assisting the terrorist activities with money, equipment and political aid, but also with men and perhaps even with new territories in Lebanon, Syria and Egypt.

However, even if this does prove true, and the terrorist organizations should be able to dispose of thousands of men, this can anyway not be worse than the total war waged against us in the past: the strength of the terrorist organizations cannot exceed that of the combined Arab armies, and we shall defeat them decisively. I do not say that we shall do so without shedding any of our blood, or within one day — but whatever the Arab states can do within the framework of terrorist activities cannot be worse or more dangerous to us than the ordinary total war they have already waged against us. In this fight, I have not the slightest shadow of a doubt that we shall not only defeat them, but we shall smite them hip and thigh, both jointly and separately — every single country that will wage a war of terror against us!

Success of our policy in the occupied territories

Livny: Let's go over to our policy in the occupied areas. A year has passed. What do you consider to have been the achievements of our policy here? Do you also see any failures, or any aims that have not been attained?

Dayan: I almost can't see anything of the kind. It may sound boastful to say that I cannot see any aims that have not been achieved. The reason may not be so much our success, as the modesty of the aims we have set ourselves. We have not expected too much. We never thought they would come and say, "We love our masters."

The goals we set ourselves were first to maintain law and order and secondly that the Arabs living under our rule, be it in Gaza, Judea or Samaria, should not fight against us or collaborate with the terrorist organizations but should cooperate with us. Both these aims are in actual fact being attained.

Goren: In your opinion, what are the main reasons why the population of the occupied territories is not collaborating with the saboteurs?

Dayan: I assume there are two main reasons. First of all, there is the deterrent of punishment: they know that if they are caught, be it in the course of action or in giving aid and comfort to the saboteurs, they will be severely punished by the Israel Defence Forces. They know that if anyone shelters a saboteur in his house, that house will be blown up, and that if anyone should give any assistance to terrorist action, he will be arrested.

Secondly, there is the uselessness of such action: they know that terrorist activities will not induce our army or our authorities to retreat from any territory. Accordingly, when they draw up their general balance-sheet they see how small the rewards are and how heavy the punishment.

Furthermore, I suggest that we should not assume that they are not collaborating in any way, or that the present situation is one that will remain unchanged. Under different circumstances, the situation may take another turn.

Livny: I understand that the main lines of our policy in the occupied areas are well defined. Are there any details in which you intend to make changes in the near future?

Dayan: I believe that in the near future we must re-examine not so much the general frame of relationships, but the various facilities and concessions, the details of our relations and the links between the "smaller" Israel on the Western side of the green line and the occupied territories. A re-examination of this kind is necessary for three reasons:

Firstly, there is of course an obvious connection between what is happening in the neighbouring Arab countries and the way of life of the inhabitants of the occupied territories. During the initial period, all of them — both the population of the Arab states and the inhabitants of Judea, Samaria and Gaza — were in a state of shock following upon the Arab defeat. This condition of shock will not continue to prevail to the same extent during the second year, and an increased normalization of life will be called for.

Secondly, there is the economic question. With the passage of time, their savings have been used up and living expenses have risen in the occupied territories, since supplies coming from Israel are on the whole more expensive than the supplies they used to get from their previous sources. This matter affects the structure of prices, wages, and so on.

Thirdly, we must ask ourselves what kind of relationship we would like, or we would even have, to maintain between Israel and the occupied territories in order to run a viable economy — in order that the people there may have what to produce and where to sell it.

Livny: These are the questions. Are there any answers in sight?

Dayan: There are proposals and trends. However, you have caught me in a situation, at a time and at a stage when our recommendations have been placed before the competent authorities — which is to say the various ministries of the Government. And, so long as nothing has been decided by the Government, I don't think I can or should discuss the matter in public.

A political entity on the Western Bank?

Eshkol: Our policy in the occupied areas is based on a minimum of intervention in the inhabitants' internal affairs. We have been conducting numerous talks with their leaders. Against this background, can we not see signs that a political entity and leadership is developing among the Arabs of these territories?

Dayan: Not to any considerable extent. As for the first part of what you said, the administrative aspect, we have come to occupy an extreme position. If I now come to Gaza, Nablus or Hebron and say to the mayors or notables: "Gentlemen, what part is now being played by the Government of Israel which you would like to take over without our evacuating the areas totally — except for the war against the terrorist organizations? What task is at present being fulfilled by a Jew which you would like us to hand over to an Arab? In what domain where we are at present active would you like to be active yourselves?", I think they would answer, "None". There is no administrative domain in which they would like us to do less in order that they should do more. However, as I said before, this does not go very far beyond the administrative level.

No surprises for the population of the occupied areas

Goren: Has the system of open passage to the Arab states proved itself?

Dayan: I am all for it! I believe that, within the framework of relations in the life of one nation with another, the arrangements we are following today are the right ones — and I am not speaking of the present situation, but rather in the long run.

It is my view that we should not create a situation in which the Arabs under our rule should be cut off from the Arab world. We are linked to the Jewish world. I consider myself closely connected with the Jews of Philadelphia and of New York — far more closely than with any Arab of Umm-el-Fahm. We may both be citizens of the same state, while the Jews of New York and myself are citizens of different states — but we are one people. This is something that should not and cannot be obviated from the Arabs. They are part and parcel of the Arab world, and should be afforded free contacts and links with the Arab world — except, of course, in whatever may adversely affect our security. People coming and going out must be checked to see if they are leaving in order to organize activities against us, or if they come here in order to bring weapons for the terrorists. These things we shall not permit. But if there is national contact between them and the Arab people — I believe this should not be prevented.

Eshkol: For the past twenty years at least there have been hostilities between us and the Arabs. During the past year we and the Arabs have had many more opportunities to meet and discuss things than in the past. Have there been any results?

Dayan: I don't know if there have been any positive practical results. First of all, the Arabs we are now meeting belong to a generation that used to live together with the Jews in this country — which means that they know us, and are aware that it is possible to live with us, that we are a civilized people. They knew this before, so that it is no surprise for them. Perhaps the Arabs of other, far-off countries, who have only heard of us, were surprised to find that we are not murderers, or that we are conducting the kind of regime that we have instituted. The inhabitants of the occupied territories were not surprised.

However, the truth of the matter is that the main reason for the conflict lies not within the domain of human relationships but in the sphere of politics with all its ramifications — be they religious or national. From this aspect, the decisive point is that we are now meeting them in a situation in which they are under our rule. This meeting is taking place after the decisive defeat of the Arab forces, and they cannot get rid of us. These matters of course created a completely different background to their confrontation with us. For the past 20 years we have been conducting talks while they were under Arab rule, and we could only suggest, apply, request, and so forth. Now that they are under our rule, after having lost a war ending in their total defeat, it is natural that their tone should be a different one.

We cannot solve the refugee problem alone

Eshkol: What is your attitude to the suggestions that we should begin taking practical steps towards the settlement of the refugees?

Dayan: We cannot solve the problem of the refugees by ourselves, even from the practical point. It is a matter that can only be dealt with in co-operation with the Arab states—or with at least one of them, Jordan — and only within the framework of an international settlement, which means with money from international — certainly American — funds. From the political aspect, too, it is one of the weightiest problems awaiting solution — and a solution is possible only within the framework of a peace settlement between ourselves and the Arab states — at least between ourselves and Jordan.

Eshkol: Would it not be important — at least so that justice might be seen to be done — to start doing something in the matter?

Dayan: In my opinion, since we cannot solve the problem, what good will it do for someone to set up a model village? Such things have already been seen under the sun. It is obvious that we can set up a village; it is just as obvious that the Arabs know how to live in a village.

The whole question is political rather than exemplary. The question is a basic one — can we or can't we solve the refugee problem by ourselves? It is my opinion that we can't, and that indeed we shouldn't even try to make a start. It can be and should be part of a peace settlement first and foremost between ourselves and Jordan—if and when that should come about.

Eshkol: What contribution can Jordan make to the solution of this problem?

Dayan: She can absorb most of the refugees. It is my humble opinion that Jordan not only can do so but is interested in doing so. She has a meagre population, and should be interested in increasing it. Moreover, Jordan is not faced with the problem that we have: this is not a different nation. Jordan is today perhaps more Palestinian than Jordanian. Numerically and ethnically, Jordan can and should be interested in absorbing the refugees, I believe.

In Jordan there are also as yet unexploited water resources—the Mukheiba reservoir, which has not yet been set up, as well as other sources. Refugees cannot be settled without establishing development projects, and a considerable portion of the water potential and the empty lands needed for this purpose are to be found in Jordan.

The possible resumption of hostilities

Livny: Has the outcome of the latest war, over and above the outcome of the two previous wars, not been conducive to creating an attitude of contempt of the Arabs, which is likely to lead to our living in a fools' paradise?

Dayan: I hope not in the Israel Defence Forces at any rate. Here nothing is taken lightly. At all levels, the possibility of a resumption of military hostilities is being taken seriously into account at all levels, and is being prepared for in addition to the operations against terrorist activities, which are also no small matter.

Increased readiness from generation to generation

Goren: What, in your opinion, should be done on the wider national plane in order to create the necessary moral readiness to face the military and political tests that are awaiting us?

Dayan: In general, I believe that the long-range Zionist view is held by practically everybody here. As for spiritual readiness for war — I have kept three generations in view and can see no decline whatsoever in this respect, even though conditions — meaning both the education and the atmosphere here — have changed greatly. There is a great difference between the period in which I grew up — let us call it for the moment the pioneering age fostered by the second Aliya; the second generation — that of the reprisal actions of Arik and Har Zion and their comrades, which was a completely different Israel; and the present generation — and I hope my son will not be offended if I call it the Discotheque generation. Not only have I seen no decline, but there has even been improvement.

Livny: Can we consider the *modus vivendi* achieved in the occupied territories a foundation for years to come, if we should achieve no peace settlement?

Dayan: In my opinion, so far as the personal aspect holds, I believe this is possible. In other words, after a year it can be said that Jews and Arabs are capable of living with one another — not replacing one another, and not side by side with one another, but together with one another. This has not only been proved experimentally: it has been carried out practically throughout this year. However, from the political viewpoint, it is obvious that the current situation represents no permanent settlement.

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THE JERUSALEM POST LAW REPORT

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court Of Civil Appeals

Before Justices Sussman, Berinson and Kister.

Mediterranean Car Agency Ltd., Appellants, v. Gav Yam Co. Ltd., & Others, Respondents (C.A. 56/65)

Estimated Rent Takes Precedence Over Debenture

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a judgment of the Beersheba District Court delivered on January 10, 1966.

The Gav Yam Co. rented out premises to the Bristol Garages Ltd., and after the latter had failed to pay the rent they received an eviction order against them. When, however, the Gav Yam Company sought to effect execution of the eviction order they found a notice posted on the premises — to the effect that a receiver had been appointed to take over all the assets of the company. The receiver was eventually ordered by the Beersheba District Court to vacate the premises, but did so only six months later, after having sold all the equipment. The Gav Yam Co. therefore claimed rent for the period between the appointment of the receiver and the date of vacation of the premises, to the sum of IL13,400. The receiver, however, denied his obligation to pay this sum from the realised assets of the Bristol Garages Ltd., as these amounted to less than the debenture which the appellants, the Mediterranean Car Agency, held in security for a loan.

When the matter came up before the Beersheba District Court that court held that the payment of the rent to the Gav Yam Company took precedence over the debenture.

In the appeal against this decision Mr. I. Ever-Cohen appeared for the appellants and Mr. S. Cohen and Mr. I. Zamir for the respondents.

Judgment

Justice Sussman, who delivered the judgment of the Supreme Court, first considered the appellants' argument that a receiver appointed for the realisation of a debenture is not liable for the rent owing on the strength of a lease made by the debtor and not by him. This argument, he held, is correct to a certain extent. For a receiver is not obliged to give a landlord, claiming rent under a lease entered into by the debtor company, preference over other creditors of the company. In the case under consideration, however, he continued, the position was different. Here the landlord-tenant relionship between the respondents and Bristol Garages Ltd. had come to an end at the very latest when the eviction order was handed down in February 1967, and from that day onward the occupants of the premises were trespassers. The respondents' claim was, therefore, for estimated rent under article 472 of the Mejelle, or for damages in tort in consequence of *trespass. The issue is,* therefore, noted Justice Sussman, who is liable to the respondents for the trespass — the company whose assets have been handed over to a receiver, or the receiver himself. By the receiver himself, he explained, he did not of course mean the receiver in person, but was referring to such outlay incurred by the receiver which he was obliged to defray before dividing the assets of the company amongst the creditors.

Justice Sussman then went on to consider this question, and came to the conclusion that a receiver who uses rented premises during the period of the lease is bound to pay the original rent for these premises even if he was not a party to the lease. All the more so, he continued, is a receiver who is a trespasser liable to pay an estimated rent for the premises he continues to use *unlawfully.* The receiver's liability, he continued, could be either personal or official, depending upon the viewpoint of English or American jurisprudence; but as the respondents had in any case claimed their estimated rent from the property in the care of the receiver and not from the receiver in person he would not enter into this question but would content himself with the observation that even according to the American doctrine the official liability of the receiver for damages to property caused by torts during the receivership is classed as part of the operating expenses of the company in receivership, and as such is defrayed before debentures and other charges (see Bareth v. Sparks, 10 A.L.R. 912).

As to the date from which the receiver's liability arose, although, held Justice Sussman, knowledge is not generally an essential element of trespass, nevertheless he thought that the receiver became liable for the estimated rent in consequence of his *trespass from the day* he was informed of the existence of the eviction order and not from the day he was appointed as receiver — a difference of eight days — as he had "inherited" the trespass from the company in receivership.

The appeal should therefore, be dismissed subject to the above amendment.

Appeal dismissed with IL500 costs.

Judgment given on May 9, 1968.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS:

Jerusalem reality

Davar (Histadrut): Jerusalem yesterday celebrated the anniversary of its unification without pomp or fanfare — but it is against the background of a reality stronger and more impressive than any vociferous manifestation. The celebration took place in the certainty that this reality is unalterable.

Hayom (Gahal): It is most regrettable that the U.N. turns a blind eye to the new reality created in reunited Jerusalem. No power on earth is entitled to undermine this reality or to attempt to work for a restoration of the sorry situation prevailing over a year ago.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam): Great was the impact upon the world consciousness though not on the consciousness of the Security Council — of the fact that Jerusalem has been reunited under Israel sovereignty and that a new chapter has been opened for peaceful coexistence between Arabs and Jews.

Hatzofe (National Religious party): Dr. Hastings Banda of Malawi is not only an old and loyal friend of Israel but one of the great statesmen of Africa. The nation of Israel and its Government extends its most hearty and friendly welcome to Dr. Banda.

Lamerhav (Hakibbutz Hameuhad): The demonstrations during the last few *days in several quarters of* Gaza are limited local events and the Gaza Strip saw much worse under Egyptian occupation ... but they must not be underestimated either ... the instigators in Gaza must learn that glory cannot be reaped that way — even if they hide behind young pupils.

Hamodia (Agudat Israel): The inhabitants of Gaza are sitting pretty. They are allowed to demonstrate and to express their opinion openly without fear. However, they must know that the same democracy which created such a free atmosphere knows full well how to safeguard itself and to protect the state in the face of enemies — both within and without.

Ha'aretz (non-party), objecting to President Makarios's recent refusal to change his openly declared anti-Israel stand, writes: "Makarios cannot be accused of inconsistency. For several years he has adopted a pro-Arab stand ... Cyprus has considerations with respect to the Arab states on one hand and Turkey on the other ... but one might have expected some balanced stand or at least silence ... Israeli tourists will probably see things in the same way.

Kol Ha'am (Communist) calls for improvements in the working conditions in the diamond industry.

Omer (Histadrut) deals with safety precautions on Israel bathing beaches.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

TUESDAY

ARRIVALS

El Al 222, from New York, 1140; Cyprus Air 66, from Nicosia, 1220; El Al 224, from New York and Paris, 1410; Air France 192, from Paris, 1610; TWA 740, from Los Angeles, New York and Rome, 1655; BOAC 770, from London, 1655; El Al 226, from New York, London and Athens, 1735; TWA 740, from Los Angeles, New York, Frankfurt, Zurich and Athens, 1730; Swissair 330, from Zurich, 1735; El Al 228, from New York and Zurich, 1755; BEA 250, from London and Athens, 1805; Alitalia 746, from Rome, 2035; El Al 422, from *Amsterdam and Munich*, 2050; El Al 332, from Istanbul, 2105; El Al 436, from London and Geneva, 2125; Air France 138, from Paris and Athens, 2145.

DEPARTURES

Swissair 331, to Zurich, 0735; El Al 221, to Paris and New York, 0800; Alitalia 745, to Athens and Rome, 0815; El Al 435, to Zurich and London, 0820; El Al 431, to Munich and Amsterdam, 0840; Air France 139, to Athens and Paris, 0845; Olympic 263, to Athens, 0845; El Al 233, to Athens, Paris and New York, 0900; Sabena 372, to Vienna and Brussels, 0945; TWA 841, to Rome and New York, 1000; KLM 528, to Rome and Amsterdam, 1045; Cyprus Airways 67, to Nicosia, 1215; El Al 235, to London and New York, 1400; El Al 331, to Istanwul, 1630; Air France 193, to Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Hongkong and Tokyo, 1700; BOAC 770, to Teheran and New Delhi, 1740; TWA 740 to Bombay, Bangkok and Hongkong, 1840; El Al 433, to Rome, 2030.

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HAIFA: Geula, 12 Hermon, 66854. **NETANYA:** Gera. **HERZLIYA:** Gottschalk, Beit Gottschalk, Ramot Hashavim. **RAMAT GAN:** Chen, 99 Jabotinski, 722454. **PETAH TIKVA:** Fishbein, 6 Hafetz-Haim, 911614. **BAT YAM:** Vita, Sderot Ha'atzmaut next. Atzmaut Cinema. **HOLON:** Mercaz, Kikar Weizmann. **REHOVOT:** Mercaz, 179 Herzl, 951310. **RISHON LEZION:** Strachilewicz, 24 Rothschild, 941309. **HADERA:** Sims, Sderot Rothschild.

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The Satirical Theatre

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GEDERA: "Rahel". Today, Tues., May 28, 8.
ASHDOD, "Esther". Wed., May 29, 8
NETANYA, "Sharon". Thurs., May 30, 9
GIVATAYIM, "Noga". Fri., May 31, 8.45
NAHARIYA, "Hod". Sat., June 1, 9
TEL AVIV, "Ohel Shem", Motza'ei Shavuot, June 2, 7.15 - 9.30
BAT YAM, "Bat Yam", Mon., June 3, at 9

Zelkin Adv.

The Marion Institute

of 321 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv,
expresses regret at having made unauthorized use of the seal of the Ministry of Health in an advertisement which appeared in this paper on Dec. 31, 1967.
This in spite of the fact that the Marion Beauty Institute received from the Ministry of Health permit No. 1610, file No. 27/7/3/15, for the manufacture and use of Marion Pasta De-Filo.

Kol Yisrael
Israel Broadcasting Authority

will be holding auditions for

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in English

on Wednesday May 29, from 4.30-5.30 p.m. at Kol Yisrael, Rehov Helena Hamalka, Jerusalem. The work is part-time. Only those whose mother tongue is English will be considered.

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Guest Speaker: **Prof. H. GLICKMAN**

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DATE: Thurs., May 30, 1968.
PLACE: Wise Auditorium, Hebrew University Campus, Jerusalem.
TIME: 8.30 p.m.

Donations in aid of Biafra War Victims will be gratefully accepted.

THE ITALIAN CULTURE INSTITUTE

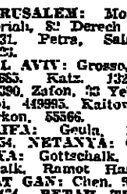
announces that the lecture by

Prof. DI TULLIO

scheduled for today at Tel Aviv University

will not take place because of sudden illness of the lecturer.

THE ISRAEL CHAMBER ENSEMBLE

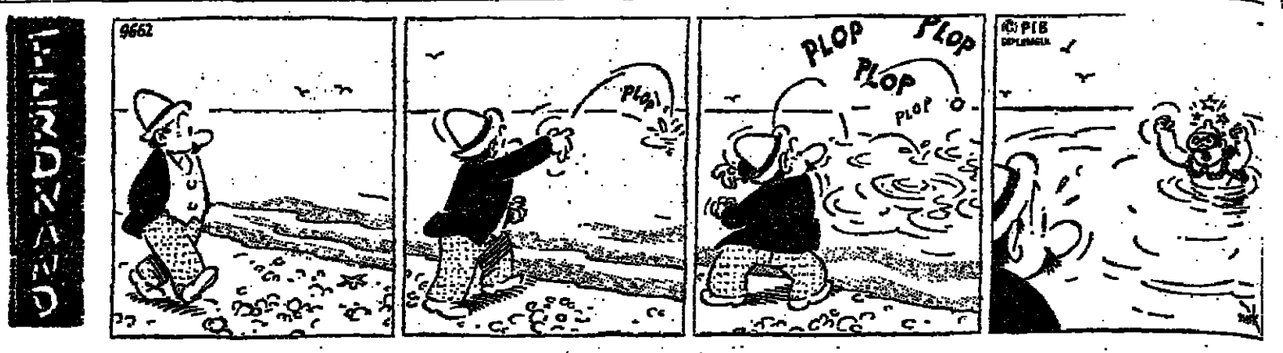


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J. S. BACH — Violin Concerto in E-major
MOZART — Cosi Fan Tutte
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JERUSALEM

* **Israel Museum:**—
Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs., 10 a.m.-6 p.m.; Tues., 4-10 p.m.; Fri., Sat. 10 until 2 p.m. Nominal entrance fee. Week-day tickets available until one hour before closing time.

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Hebrew University conducted tours in English, *daily at 9 and* 11 a.m. starting from the lobby of the Administration Building.
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Habimah: Becket, Small Hall. "The Promise."

* **Exhibition:**
Tel Aviv Museum, Dizengoff House, 16 Sderot Rothschild. Permanent collection of the Tel Aviv Museum. Hours: Weekdays: 10-1: 4-7 p.m. Fridays, 10-1.
Artists Pavilion, 9 Alharizi, Exhibition of Small Paintings and Small Sculpture. Open daily 10-1, 4-7, Friday and Saturday 10-1.
Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, 6 Rehov Tarsat. Memorial Exhibition, "Jewish Artists who perished in the Holocaust" 10-1, 4-7. Fridays 10-1, Sat. 7-11 p.m.
Museum Ha'aretz: Ramat Aviv, (1) Glass Museum: (2) Kadman Numismatic Museum. (3) Ceramics Museum. (4) Museum of Ethnography and Folklore (5) Museum of Science and Technology. (6) Tel Qasile Excavations. Wed.—10 a.m. 8 p.m. Sun., Mon., Tues., Thurs. — 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Fri. 10 a.m.-1 p.m. Sat. — 10 a.m.-2 p.m. 26 Rehov Bialik (7) Museum for the History of Tel Aviv. (8) Alphabet Museum. Sun. through Thurs. — 9 a.m.-2 p.m. Fri.—9 a.m.-1 p.m. Sat.—closed. 16 Mifrats Shlomo Yafo. (9) Museum of Antiquities of Tel Aviv-Yafo, Sun., Mon., Tues., Thurs. — 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Wed.—10 a.m.-8 p.m. Fri.—10 a.m.-1 p.m. Sat. — 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

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National Religious Women's Organization: — "Mizrachi and Hapoel Hamizrachi Women in Israel." 166 Ibn Gvirol, Tel Aviv. Call: Tel Aviv: 444151, 748942; Jerusalem: 35283, 33392.
Moetzet Hapoalot—Pioneer Women. Tours Sun.-Thurs., 9 a.m. from Va'ad Hapoel Bldg., 93 Rehov Arlosoroff, Tel Aviv. Reservations: Tel. 446111.
Wize Tourist Club, 116 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 223933, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

HAIFA

* **Exhibitions:** —
Artists' House, 24 Uno Ave., recent paintings by Nahum Kook. Daily, except Fridays, 10-1, 4-7 *Sat.*, 10-1.

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cinemas

JERUSALEM
(3.30, 7, 9)

ALHAMBRA: Kiss The Girls And Make Them Die; **ARNON:** Scandal In The Family; **OHEN:** Rehearsal; **EDEN:** Point Blank; **EDISON:** Love And Sirkaki; **HABIRAH:** *Death Rides A Horse*; **JERUSALEM** (East Jerusalem): Ideal In Danger; **JERUSALEM:** Funeral in Berlin, 7, 9.15; **ORION:** To Sir With Love; **ORGIL:** Up The Down Staircase; **ORNA:** The Flim Flam Man; **RON:** Khartoum; **SEMADAR:** Alice, 7, 9.15; **TEL OR:** Sinai Commando; **ZION HALL:** Carnival of Thieves.

TEL AVIV
(4.30, 7.15, 9.30)

ALLENBY: Will Penny; **ARMON DAVID:** The Seeds Of Our Love; **BEN YEHUDA:** "17"; **CHEN:** Assignment K; **CINERAMA:** The Six Days, 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; **EDEN:** Mamda, 4, 6.45, 9.15; **ESTHER:** Diabolically Yours; **GORDON:** Ulysses; **GAT:** The Day The Fish Came Out; **HOD:** In The Heat Of The Night; **MAXIM:** Terror and His 7 Daughters; **HOGRABI:** Bonnie and Clyde; **OPHIR:** Reflections In A Golden Eye; **ORION:** The Honey Pot; **PARIS:** The Private Life of Henry VIII; **PEER:** Loves Of A Blonde; **SHDEROTH:** Hawaii; **STUDIO:** Wait Until Dark; **TAMAR:** Sugar Colt; **TEL AVIV:** Planet Of the Apes; **TCHELET:** Sommerurlaub in Europe; **YARON:** The Bride Wore Black; **ZAFON:** Far from the Madding Crowd; **ZAMIR:** Bough High in Jericho.

RAMAT GAN

ARMON: Sinai Commando; **HAGAE:** Les Risques Du Metier; **OBDEA:** Harry Sundown; **RAMAT GAN:** The Pit, 7.15, 9.30.

HAIFA
(4, 6.45, 9)

AMPHITHEATRE: Le Soleil Des Voyous; **ARMON:** P.J.; **ATZMON:** A Guide For The Married Man; **CHEN:** Rosie; **MAY:** Robbery; **MIRON:** Son Of Django; **MORIAH:** The French Are Coming, The French Are Coming; **ORAH:** In The Heat of The Night; **ORION:** Billy The Kid; **ORLY:** The Big Month; **PEER:** Luv; **RON:** Bonnie and Clyde; **SHAVIT:** Sinai Commando; **TAMAR:** Les Risques Du Metier.

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Notices to the Public

Notice to owners of Public Eating Places

In accordance with the Regulations governing the Supervision of Public Eating Places the following applies to all owners of restaurants, coffee houses, bars, public houses, snack bars, canteens and similar establishments:

1. Prices of all services supplied must be fixed and on display. Prices must be in line with the accepted norm.
2. Fixed prices must be on display:
   a) on the display board on the outside of the establishment near its main entrance, in a prominent place.
   b) on the menu on each table.
3. Price lists and menus may be written in Hebrew or in Hebrew and a foreign language.
4. Menus must include all meals, dishes and beverages served in the establishment, with type of food and price clearly marked.

Failure to observe the above instructions constitutes an offence and owners of offending establishments may be prosecuted in accordance with the law.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Official in charge of services.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
532, 536, 249, 355 & 221 M.

News Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 a.m. 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 5.00, 7.00, 8.00 & 11.00 p.m.
6.00 a.m. Religious Service. 6.10 Morning Melodies. 6.30 Exercises. 6.40 *Morning* Melodies. 6.55 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Close Down.
11.31 a.m. Programme for Pupils. 12.35 Songs and Melodies. 1.05 Midday Concert — Choirs from Italian Operas by Boito, Verdi, Puccini and Mascagni. 2.10 "Mother and Child." 2.30 Close Down.
5.05 p.m. Talmud Lesson. 5.25 Communal songs. 6.00 Adult Education. 6.20 Feuchtwanger's "The Battle of the Jews." 6.55 For the Farmer. 7.15 "Sing a Song." 7.50 Bible Reading: Tehellim, Chaps. 56 & 58. 8.10 Daily Magazine. 9.00 The Kol Yisrael Symphony Orchestra (Relayed from the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, Jerusalem) — Conductor: Shalom Ronly-Riklis. Soloist: Efrat Lavry-Zakiad — Schubert: Symphony No. 7 in C major ("The Great") — during the intermission: "Tempo", a Musical Magazine, produced by David Chen — Marc Lavry: Harp Concerto (First Performance in Israel): Ibert: Divertissement. 11.05 *Close Down.*

SECOND PROGRAMME
457, 423 & 372 M.
Commercial Programme

News: Hebrew: 7.00, 8.00 10.00 and 11.30 a.m.: 2.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 10.00, 11.00 & 12.00 p.m. 7.15 a.m. Hebrew Songs. 7.30 Programme Announcements. 7.35 Hebrew Songs (Cont.). 7.55 "Green Light." 8.10 "Good Morning." 10.05 Women's Corner. 12.00 Close Down.
2.10 p.m. Where to Go. 2.30 Light Music & Hebrew Songs. 4.02 Oriental Songs Request Programme. 4.55 A. Alon's Talk. 5.04 Classic and Light. 5.30 Twenty Years Ago Today. 5.35 Nations' Songs. 6.05 Songs. 6.35 Songs. 6.35 Light Instruments. 6.50 The Small Corner. 8.03 p.m. "Straight to the Target." 9.45 Merry Rhythm. 10.10 Request Programme — Songs and Melodies. 11.05 "Tune and Song." 12.10 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR
7.00 p.m. News in Easy Hebrew: "On the Street and at Home": *Hebrew for Beginners.* 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Ladino. 8.15 Mograbi. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Russian. 9.00 Close Down.

FOURTH PROGRAMME
(407 & 287 M.)
News in English: 7.00 a.m., 1.30 & 8.30 p.m. News in French: 7.15 a.m., 2.00 & 8.45 p.m.
Arabic Programmes: 5.58-7.00 a.m.; 7.30-9.00 a.m.: 10.58 a.m.-1.30 p.m.: 2.30-8.30 p.m.: 9.00 p.m.-12.15 a.m.

ARMY PROGRAMME
216, 225 & 285 M.
11.30 a.m. Opening. 11.33 Hebrew Songs. 12.00 Requests. News. 1.05 Light Music. News. 2.10 Close Down.
5.30 p.m. Opening. 5.35 Junction of the Week. 5.40 Requests (cont.). 6.40 Zahal Diary. 6.55 Announcements. Soldiers. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Cue and Arrow." 7.45 Dina Ga 8.00 News. 8.10 Zahal's Pop Quiz. 11.00 News. 11.05 "T the Night." 11.30 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA
25, 31, 49, 41 & 238 M.
5.00 a.m. The Breakfast Show (News, Music, Topical Reports and Features). 9.00 News; Comment. 9.15 Special Report Feature. 9.30 Science News.
4.00 p.m. News in Special English. 4.15 Special English Feature. 4.30 Forum Lecture. The New VOA Service (News and Features). 7.00 News Special English. 7.15 Special English Feature. 7.30 *U.S.A. (Popular).* 8.00 The VOA Service (News and Music). 10.00 News in Special English. 10.15 Music U.S.A. (Jazz). 11.00 The New VOA Service (News and Music). 12.00 News. Special English. 12.15 *U.S.A.* (Popular and Jazz). *a.m. Close Down.*

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (*Africa 10.15-10.30 p.m.* 32.3 & 30.8 M.) News: Political Commentary. News Headline.

INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMME
5.15 a.m. Biology: Homeostasis. The regulating mechanism of the formation of new red blood cells. Experiments demonstrated *by a Weizmann Institute scientist.* Teacher: Johanna Preuss. 9.10 Arithmetic: Division of Decimals. How do we divide decimal fractions? Teacher: Shlomith Dekel, assisted by "Dudu."
10.05 English: The Puppet Show. The use of "may" and "will" is demonstrated, in a story about a puppet-show. Teacher: Sheila Ackerman.
1.35 p.m. Face to Face with Youth from Abroad. Problems of youth immigration, as discussed between Israelis and three volunteers from abroad.
1.50 Geography: Water. The water problems of Israel.

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1.30-2 p.m.
English Programme

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The television news department requires immediately for work in Jerusalem editors and writers with journalistic experience who speak Arabic (preferably with Palestinian dialect). Terms of employment equivalent to those of the broadcasting service.

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Union of Kvutzot and Kibbutzim

TENDER

Bids are invited for the surfacing of 1200 metres of internal roads in Moshav Kochav Michael Sobell.

Particulars and plans are available at the office of "Agamit", 185 Rehov Herzl, Rehovot, against a non-refundable fee of IL25.-

Bids must be submitted in sealed envelopes to the Technical Department of the Union of Kvutzot and Kibbutzim, 18 Rehov Brenner, Tel Aviv.

The Union does not undertake to accept the lowest or any bid whatsoever.

Army issues own war album

Jerusalem Post Military Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The first copy of the Defence Forces' Six Day War album, an official record produced by the Army's own publishing service, was presented to the former Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Yitzhak Rabin, by his successor, Rav-Aluf Haim Bar-Lev, here yesterday in the presence of the Defence Minister, Mr. Moshe Dayan, as well as all army brigadiers still in active service.

The chief education officer, Aluf-Mishne Mordechai Bar-On, recounted that the picture editor of the album had made his choice from over 50,000 photographs.

Despite the fact that the June war was probably the "best covered" from a pictorial point of view, there were only very few action shots of the fighting for Ammunition Hill in Jerusalem. Other outstanding episodes of the war had also gone almost unrecorded.

The 239-page album, perhaps the best and definitely the most authentic of its kind ever compiled in this country, is printed on glossy paper. The text is by Nathan Shaham. The graphic design was supervised by Mr. Gershon Gera, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Dan Turovsky.

The album is to go on general sale soon for about IL24.

An official exhibition of war photographs is opening this afternoon at the Dizengoff Museum in Sderot Rothschild, Tel Aviv. A great part of the exhibits were made by amateurs on active duty.

Two other exhibitions which open at the same place today are of paintings by Emanuel Ronkin, and Ofer Feniger, two extremely promising kibbutz members who fell in the war.



Blasted petrol drums at the Sonol petrol station near the Jerusalem railway station, Sunday night's terrorist target. The bomb touched off a blaze, but there was almost no damage. Police were still investigating. No arrests had been announced by last night.

'State of Israel' in Central America

San Jose, Capital of Costa Rica, now has a "State of Israel Road." It is a fine thoroughfare leading to a square containing many public buildings.

Costa Rica's Vice-President, Mr. W. Calbao, who unveiled the new nameplate on Israel's 20th anniversary, declared as he recalled his visit to Israel, that Jerusalem is today a united city where there is peace and justice for everyone — not as in the past.

Jerusalem already has a Costa Rica Road.

Foreign service appointments

Mr. Moshe Tov, Rassco Representative in South America since leaving the Foreign Service in 1958, has returned to the service to be Ambassador to Guatemala, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday. At the establishment of the State, Mr. Tov was a member of Israel's delegation to the U.N., and then was the first Director of the Ministry's Latin America Department.

The Ministry yesterday also confirmed the following appointments:

Mr. Uri Lubrani, as Ambassador to Ethiopia;

Mr. Aharon Ofri, as Ambassador to Uganda;

Mr. Simha Dinitz, now Minister at the Israel Embassy in Rome, becomes Minister in charge of information at the Embassy in Washington.

Mr. Uri Naor has been appointed head of the Ministry's Public Relations Department.

Tel Aviv Council refuses to act as censor

TEL AVIV. — The Tel Aviv Municipality will not interfere with the contents of theatrical and musical programmes in local halls, the Municipal Executive decided on Sunday. This was in response to a request from the National Religious Party to halt aid to the Cameri Theatre because its current performance of Pinter's "The Homecoming" contains obscene language.

The N.R.P. also protested against a forthcoming performance of Handel's "Messiah" at the Mann Auditorium.

Mayor Mordechai Namir declared that if anyone has a complaint against artistic performances, the appropriate address is the Film and Theatre Censorship Board attached to the Ministry of Interior.

British honours for three Israelis

TEL AVIV. — The rank of officer in the Order of the British Empire has been conferred on two Israel citizens, the British Embassy announced yesterday. They are Mr. Shlomo Temkin, recently retired head of the Israel Office of the British Zionist Federation, and Mr. Louis B. Pasher, a founder member and General Secretary of the Israel Branch of the British Legion. A third, Mr. Raphael Soskin, advertising and printing manager of the Israel Cigarette Company, becomes a Member of the Order.

The insignia of the Order will be presented on behalf of the Queen by the British Ambassador, Mr. Michael Hadow, at the end of June.

RESCUE. — A Japanese freighter yesterday rescued all 13 crew of a Japanese fishing boat from a life raft on which they had drifted for 14 days. They were picked up 420 kms. off Japan.

Sapir complains farm lobby obstructing interest law repeal

"For the last three of four years, I have felt that our legal ceiling on interest rates is an impediment — if only because I do not believe in a law that cannot be applied," Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Minister of Finance, said yesterday in an informal question-and-answer session with *Jerusalem Post* staff members. The trade in promissory notes is based on higher interest charges — and the most respectable banks are brokers in this business quite openly.

But he warned: "the agricultural lobby is the strongest lobby in Israel." (The Histadrut's Agricultural Centre voted by a majority against changing the Interest Order.)

Mr. Meir Yaari, of Mapam, sent him a telegram to say that revoking the Interest Order is against the Coalition agreement. "I do not recall that, but we are examining the text of the agreement," Mr. Sapir said with a smile. He named some Mapam kibbutz leaders who favour a repeal. Mapam have asked to discuss the whole subject with the Prime Minister, and the Treasury is studying the problem with a special committee appointed by the Histadrut.

Referring to the economy drive made necessary by the heavy defence burden, the Minister recalled that the local authorities were persuaded to reduce their development budgets for 1968/69 by 20 per cent, from IL200m. to IL160m. He has now made a second suggestion, that they cut their remaining development expenditure in half, from IL160m. to IL80m. — "just for once, as a kind of sabbatical year".

If the municipalities agree to this contribution in the battle against inflation, "we are ready in return to allocate them the IL80m. they save, as part-loan part-grant — to reduce their accumulated deficit," he said. The Treasury is awaiting their answer.

'Volunteers' with full day's pay

HAIFA. — Is a volunteer for work in one of the border settlements entitled to his pay for the period he is away from his job? The issue has come up by the refusal of the Haifa Refineries to pay a day's wages to 27 men who were about to leave for one of the kibbutzim in the Jordan Valley.

"If a man wants to volunteer, he should not do so at somebody else's expense," the company's manpower department reasoned. The 27 men stayed here.

This attitude has drawn a sharp reply from the Labour Council. According to its spokesman, the Council reached an agreement with the fuel companies (Delek, Paz, Sonol) under which their employees volunteer for a day each, without losing pay. All they lose is bonuses and late shift allowances.

The Histadrut Executive recently announced that in all labour enterprises volunteers would be paid for the periods they stayed in the settlements. "This amounts really to another defence tax on employers," an industrialist here pointed out yesterday.

70% increase in debentures

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

The issue of debentures in Israel rose by 70 per cent in 1967, from IL677m. in 1966 to IL1,153m., according to the Annual Report of the Bank of Israel, due to be released shortly.

Chief cause was an increase in Government loans, up from IL282m. to IL692m. — due to defence expenditure, and to counter-cyclical deficit budgeting. There was also increased saving by the public, the report observes.

The almost threefold increase in Government loans was not at the expense of private business, since non-Government debentures rose also in 1967, though more slowly — from IL395m. to IL461m.

French strike hurts Israel mail

Owing to the strike of postal workers in France, all postal connections between Israel and that country have been cut off, the Government Press Office announced in Jerusalem yesterday.

Furthermore, the strike of Air France workers has delayed the delivery of airmail from Israel to South-East Asia and to a number of African countries — including the Central African Republic, Chad, Gabon, Niger, and Togo.

SPY. — The military trial has begun in Istanbul of an Armenian-Turkish citizen named as Manoukian, who is alleged to have spied for the Soviet Union. He is accused of having passed information about Turkish radar and naval bases to the Russians.

Younger unemployed must work as needed

Unemployed persons under 40 who refuse any work offered them by the Labour Exchange, even if it is not in their trade or profession, or who refuse regular employment instead of relief work because it requires a certain amount of travel, will thereby forfeit their unemployment allowances, the Minister of Labour announced yesterday.

Only persons 40 years old and over will be able to refuse job offers outside their field or not close to their homes, and continue to receive unemployment allowances.

The announcement said this decision comes in the wake of a growing demand for skilled and unskilled workers in various sectors of the economy, and the refusal of a large number of younger persons to take jobs outside the skills for which they are registered, or which require a certain amount of mobility.

Tel Aviv to stay open until 2 a.m. — officially

TEL AVIV. — The Tel Aviv Municipality will soon amend its by-laws so as to allow cafes, nightclubs and discotheques to remain open until 2 a.m. The Municipal City Executive decided on Sunday that in the meantime temporary licences will be issued for the new hours.

Closing time is now supposed to be midnight. But habitues of such establishments in Tel Aviv-Jaffa are aware that the Cinderella hour is rarely enforced.

TEL AVIV STOCKS

Fall in prices

TEL AVIV. — Prices of stocks fell yesterday in both the opening and second round. The turnover was IL250,000.

Dollar-linked bonds rose moderately; index-linked fell. Turnover in bonds was IL460,000.

The Black market dollar was IL3.66, but the agio fell by two agora to stand at IL3.725.

The general index of share prices fell by 0.09 per cent to stand at 122.56.

	26.5.68	27.5.68
LINKED TO THE DOLLAR		
5½% Saving Bonds Tesmud, Dol.	101	101
3½% Tarcy Dollar	97.2	97.5
6% Develop. Loan F.	197	197
5% Dead Sea Junior	172	172
5% Dead Sea 58/67	102.8	102.8
6% Electric Corp. Tranche A	108	108
6% Electric Corp. Tranche B	119.6	119.6
LINKED to the C.o.L. INDEX (Capital & Interest)		
4½% Defence Loan—1956	170	170
6% Develop. Loan "H"	132.4	132.4
6% Electric Corp. IV	137.3	137.3
SHARES		
Electric Corp. — O.	68.2	68.4
Union Bank of Israel — O.	129	129
Otsar Hit. Hayehudim — O.S.	224	224
Unico Mortg. & In. Bk.—"A" O.	59.5	59.5
Otsar Hosh. Ham. — "A" O.S.	96	95
Gen. Mortgage Bank — O.	190	190
Pal.-British Bank — 8% P.O.	165	165
Pal.-British Bank — O.	124.8	125
Israel Discount Bank — O.	241	239.5
Israel Discount Bank—"A" O.	225.5	225.5
Mizrachi Bank Ltd. — O.	136.5	136.5
Carmel Mortg. & In. Bk.—"O"	92.1	92.1
Bank Leumi — "A" O.S.	274	274
Mg. & In. Bk. for Alids.—"D" O.	93	94
Foreign Trade Bank Ltd. — O.	121.5	121.5
Bank Hapoalim — 10% P.O.	183.2	183
Industrial Dev. Bank—8% P.O.	91.2	92.1
Develop. & Mortg. Bank—O.T.	152.2	152
Housing Mortg. Bank — O.	140.8	140.8
Housing Mortg. Bank 7% P.T.	117.5	117.5
G.U.S. — Rassco — O.	95.8	96.7
Israel Cent. Tr. & Inv.	162.2	162.2
Hassneh Insurance Co. — O.	168.5	169.5
Wolfson, Clore, Mayer — O. IL1	149.5	148
Wolfson, Clore, Mayer—O. IL10	72.8	71.5
Tefahot Is. Mor. Bank—8% P.O.	194.5	194.5
Tefahot Isr. Mortg. Bank—O.	194	194
Sahar — "C" O.	123.5	123.5
Azorim — O.	88.3	89.3
Africa-Pal. Investment—O. IL1	192	191
Africa-Pal. Investment—O. IL10	142.8	142
Israel Land Dev. Co.—O. Pec.	177.1	176
Isr. Land Dev. Co.—60/61 O.T.	178	177.1
I.C.P. Israel Citrus Plant—O.	79.9	79.7
Isras — O.T.	65.7	65.7
Property & Build. Corp. — O.	115.1	114.3
Mehadrin	194.2	194.2
Rassco Plantations — O.	189.5	189.5
Anglo-Israel Investors — O.	70	70
Neot Aviv — O.	44	44.1
Rassco — 8% P.O.T.	61.4	61
Rassco — O.	53.3	53.3
Alliance — B.T.	319	318
"Elco" Isr. El.-Mech. In.-O.T.	66.5	66.5
"Argaman" — 8% P.O.T.	92	87.5
"Ata" — "C" O.	87	87.5
Motor House — O.	60	60
Dubek — 8% P.O.T.	141	140
Pal. Potash — "A" O.	880	880
Cold. Stor. & Supp. Co.—O. IL10	154	154
Elec. Wire & Cable Co. — O.	105.5	105.5
Solel Boneh — 10% "A" P.O.	133.5	133.5
Lighterage Supply Co. — O.	110	110
Chemicals & Phosphates — O.	79	78.9
Lewin Epstein — 8% P.O.T.	77	77
Moller Textile — O.	72	72
Nechushtan — 8% P.O.T.	102.8	102.8
Tera — O.T.	165	165
Phoenicia — 8% P.O.T.	76	76
Paper Mills — O.	156	156.6
Assia — "B" O.	213.7	214.5
Shemen 8% P.O.T.	104	104
"Tzafi" Man. of Plywood—O.	90	90
Delek — "C" O.	161.5	161.2
Naphtha — O.T.	52.5	52.2
Jordan Explor. Co. — "A" O.	40.7	40.7
Lapidoth — O.	163.5	162.5
Elgar — O.	73.8	74
Ellern Invest. Co. — O.	166.5	159.7
Bank Hapoalim Inv. Co. — O.	71	71
Export Bank Inv. Co. — O.	61.2	63.7
Paz Investment Develop. — O.	82	82
Ampa Investment — O.	94	94
Discount Bank Inv. Co. — O.T.	149.5	148.5
Japhet Bank Invest. Co. — O.	90	90
Bank Leumi Invest. Co. — O.	198.5	198.5
Foreign Trade Inv. Co. — O.	49	48.5
Mizrahi Inv. Corp. — O.	101	101
Hapoel Hamizrahi Inv. Co. O.	56.4	56.4
"Piryon" Inv. Trust.—"B" Sh.	78.5	78.5
CLAL Isr. Inv. Co. O.	93	93

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UNIT TRUSTS

on May 27, 1968

	Unit Price %	Redemption Price %	Market Price %
EREZ	85.8	81.8	81.8
PIA	172.3	164.1	164.1
YIGDAL	139.5	132.8	132.8
DEKEL	150.7	143.4	143.4
BROSH	104.0	98.9	98.9
TZABAR	114.1	108.8	108.8
ZAMID	106.4	101.3	101.5
KAHAL	108.40	98.81	—



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WELFARE CENTRE FOR ABU TOR

The second Municipal Mother-and-Child Care Centre in East Jerusalem will be opened tomorrow in the Zuaiter House in the Dir Abu Tor Quarter. It will be open Mondays and Wednesdays from 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

The first centre was opened in Wadi Joz several months ago, and several more are planned for the Capital's eastern quarters.

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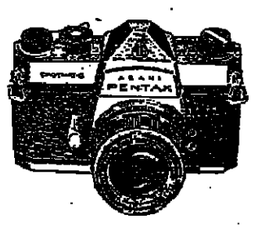
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Guidance for "Toto" participants in "Sport VeToto" Israel's illustrated sports weekly.

We'll put our cards only on negotiating table—Eshkol

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Premier Levi Eshkol yesterday reiterated the Government's "on-record" stand that peace conditions would be revealed only in the course of direct negotiations with the Arab states. He said that the Cabinet had taken no decisions as yet regarding the course of Israel's future frontiers. He assumed, however, that whenever peace talks take place, certain natural factors such as rivers and mountains would figure foremost as appropriate *natural frontiers, particularly from the* security standpoint and "especially after a war or wars."

Replying to two parliamentary questions by Mr. Uri Avneri (Ha'olam Hazeh), Mr. Eshkol said no contradiction existed between his own words about appropriate natural frontiers, at a Jerusalem speech in February, and Foreign Minister Abba Eban's speech the very same day in Rehovot, urging flexibility, and criticising the idea of a Greater Israel. "The two statements paralleled each other," Mr. Eshkol explained.

Asked whether remarks by Defence Minister Moshe Dayan to a Tel Aviv daily in January about opposing withdrawal even at the expense of peace had been approved by the Cabinet, the Premier told Mr. Avneri that Mr. Dayan had spoken in a private capacity, and hence his remarks required no Cabinet sanction. *Mr. Eshkol said it was hard under a* democratic system to stop people voicing their personal views. Even if a person called them private, "perhaps he doesn't mean precisely that."

Mr. Eshkol said he did not agree that the situation was in order, when everyone voiced their personal views, especially if his remarks really did not fit in with Cabinet decisions. "But it's harder to take action against this, than just to feel it is wrong."

In other replies, Mr. Eshkol told Mr. Yosef Tamir (Gahal) that the Government offices moving to East Jerusalem were National Police H.Q., Central Command H.Q., the Philatelic Service and other Post Office units, the Employment Service and the Prisons Commission. Under consideration for removal to the capital were *various units of the Housing and Agri*culture Ministries, of the P.W.D., and of the Post Office Engineering Services.

Mr. Eshkol told Mr. Elias Nakhle (Labour-affiliated Arab list) that Government offices to which East Jerusalem Arabs have constant recourse such as the Ministries of Labour, Education, Posts, and Interior, as well as the National Insurance, the Customs, the Property Tax and the Income Tax, answer written queries in Hebrew with an Arabic translation appended, or directly in Arabic. Offices applied to infrequently, answer in Hebrew only, since to use Arabic would be both practically and economically unjustified, *he said.*

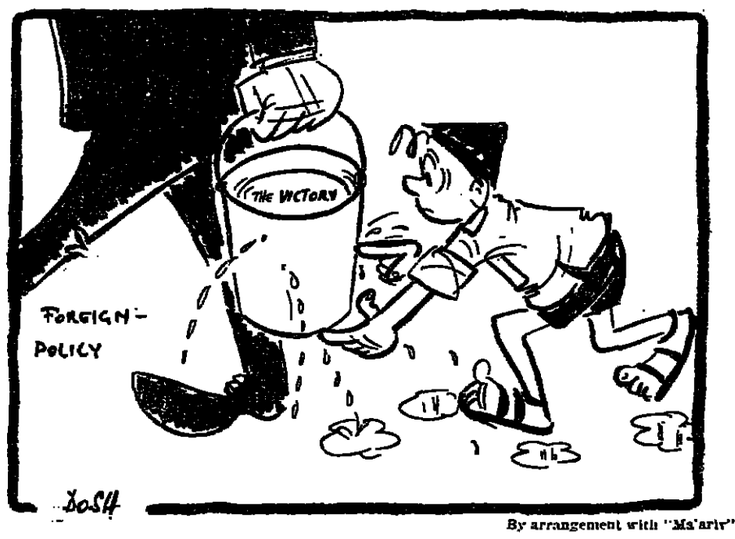
The Speaker opened yesterday's session with a reference to Jerusalem Day. The anniversary of the Israel Defence Forces' liberation of the city will be marked in time to come as the day of victory in the Six Day War, Mr. Luz said.

Knesset motion on Hebron 'internment'

The Free Centre Knesset faction has submitted a request for an urgent debate on the question of curbs — reported in some Tel Aviv papers — allegedly set to the activities of the would-be settlers in *Hebron.*

Mr. Avraham Tayar wrote Speaker Luz that the settlers were barred from praying at the Tomb of Patriarchs; had their Tora Scroll installation ceremony cancelled; were not allowed visitors; and were virtually interned in the Military Government H.Q.

EVERY DROP IS PRECIOUS !



By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

Bader urges Gahal to quit Government

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The participation of Gahal in the Government was no longer serving *any useful purpose, Dr. Yohanan Bader* told the Herut convention at Metzudat Zeev here last night.

Dr. Bader said the National Unity Government had been necessary a year ago, *when the nation was in danger. Today,* however, its continuation deprived the country of an active opposition, a situation which, he declared, is not conducive to a normal democratic life.

Dr. Bader deplored the fact that the Liberals are not being pressed for full union with Herut immediately. He contended that of Gahal's 26 Knesset Members, 19 had been elected by Herut voters.

In the morning, Mr. Arye Ben-Eliezer told the convention's first working session that if Gahal is able to form a government after the next elections (due autumn, 1969), "we shall make it a National Coalition. If not, we will be prepared to enter a National Coalition headed by some other party."

Dr. Binyamin Avniel called for general elections now, in order to form a government which would deal with the "two principal questions" of security and immigration. He also called for trying to reduce the number of Knesset factions to three by raising the minimum percentage of votes required for a party to send a representative to the Knesset.

Kfar Etzion boy marries there

GUSH ETZION. — The first wedding in 20 years took place here yesterday evening, when Avinoam Haimovitz, who was born in Kfar Etzion, married Sandy Sussman, of Los Angeles, who has been in Israel since just before the Six Day War.

The wedding was performed by Rabbi Yedidiah Amital, who is slated to head the *yeshiva* to be set up here. Avinoam's father is Mr. Shlomo Haimovitz, an *Hapoel Hamizrahi* leader.

Hospitals hold Jerusalem Day reunions

The O/C Central Command, Aluf Uzi Narkiss, was among the hundreds of participants in a reunion at the Shaare Zedek Hospital in Jerusalem on Sunday of people wounded in the Six Day War and who were treated at the hospital.

At the same time, hundreds filled the synagogue of the Ein Kerem Medical Centre and the courtyard for a Jerusalem Day thanksgiving service. Among the participants were several invalid soldiers who were able to make their way from the Centre's Rehabilitation Department.

A similar reunion and service will be held by the Bikur Holim Hospital at 6 o'clock this evening at Beit Harofe.

Police rescue Gaza girls as new riot fizzles out

By H. BEN ADI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

GAZA. — Some 50 schoolgirls here assembled outside their school yesterday morning with the apparent intention of again throwing stones at passing traffic. Police were waiting for them and chased them back towards the school. But the police suddenly found they were forced to protect the girls from a bunch of hooligans who started stoning the girls as they ran inside.

Meanwhile, business in the town was "as usual" and traffic was normal.

Some mothers and fathers came to school yesterday to stop their children from rioting. It is known that some teachers *have been inciting the children to riot.* Others have been trying to keep their pupils inside the classroom, as exams are coming up in two weeks' time.

Meanwhile, the five schoolgirls who were arrested on Sunday for attacking traffic were given a chance to behave themselves. The Military Court bound them over on sums of IL3,000 to IL10,000, instead of proceeding with their trial. They had been charged with disorderly conduct, damaging property and demonstrating without a permit.

9 years for Gaza terrorist chief

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Terror gang leader Khaleb Ubeidi — who was born in Haifa — went off to prison yesterday for nine years, after police trapped him with blue*prints of Israel minefields.*

Ubeidi, a 32-year-old ex-captain of the so-called "Palestine Liberation Army," had been given a crash course in terror and murder in Egypt and Jordan. In November he infiltrated to Samaria through the Karame terror base. In Nablus, he took a bus to the Gaza Strip.

Then he started picking men to join his terror gang and collecting guns, ammunition and TNT.

Mohammed Darwish, part-time member of the "el-Kawmiyoun el-Arab" murder gang was given a year in jail for possessing a Kari Gustav sub-machine-gun. Darwish, 24, pleaded in court that he was a full-time family man with many children. Begging the Judge to let him go free, he said he was sorry and wouldn't do it again.

Israel Festival opens in Citadel July 31

TEL AVIV. — Leonard Bernstein is taking leave of the New York Philharmonic at the Caesarea Roman theatre on August 31, the press was informed here yesterday. The event will also close the annual month-long Israel Festival, which opens in Jerusalem in the Citadel within the Old City walls on July 31 with a gala concert on the theme "Jerusalem through the Ages." Mr. Ya'acov Tsur, chairman of the Israel Festival Committee, and Mr. A. Propes, the initiator and organizer of the Festival, announced the programme for the Festival.

The opening concert is to be given by "Testimonium", a group established by Mrs. Reha Freyer to foster Jewish historical consciousness in art. Music is by Yehoshua Lackner and Sergiu Natra, among others. Another concert of Israeli compositions will be given in Jerusalem on August 11.

Foreign participants in the Festival include the Carmen de Lavallade Dance Theatre, the Zurich Chamber Orchestra, the Bach Aria group and Paul Winter's "Contemporary Consort". Gary Bertini's Israel Chamber Ensemble will perform Menotti's "The Consul."

A special evening at Beit Ha'am in *Jerusalem will be devoted to the works* of Avraham Shlonski, the poet.

All Festival performances will take place either in Caesarea or Jerusalem.

Nobel Prize for fructification

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — When a Nobel Prize is awarded to nations, Israel will receive it, for it has realized the dream of a millenium in 20 years by fructifying this country.

Thus Professor A. Campos-da-Paz, of Brazil, said in the Zondek Memorial Lecture, the final official event of the Sixth World Congress of Fertility and Sterility, which ended yesterday at the Hilton Hotel. In his lecture, Professor Campos-da-Paz, who has been elected Vice-President of the newly-formed International Federation of Fertility Associations, traced the decisive impact Prof. Bernhard Zondek's work had had on establishing the physiology of reproduction.

Professor P. H. de Watteville, of Switzerland, said that holding an international scientific convention in Israel had been a great experience, as it meant living a few *days in a country of tremendous* and rapid achievements."

Later, Professor L. Gedda, of Italy, who was Chairman of the Scientific Programme Committee, stressed that such congresses were not only a source of scientific stimulation, but helped, as this one especially had, to bridge the gap "between basic research and clinical application."

The next congress will be held in Tokyo in 1971. Professor Yitzhak Halbrecht is to prepare the scientific programme.

Sharett stamp for Zionist Congress

To mark the 27th Zionist Congress opening in Jerusalem on June 9, the Post Office will on June 5 issue a stamp bearing the likeness of Moshe Sharett, who was Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive when *he died on July 7, 1965.* The stamp will have a face value of IL1. It was designed by A. Adler, of Holon.

At the same time, an 80-agora stamp will be issued commemorating all those who have fallen in the cause of Jewish freedom and sovereignty in recent generations. Designed by Ya'acov Tzim, it will show a candle burning beside a latticed window.

A BAR MITZVA *party for 16 orphans of* the Six Day War will be held on Thursday afternoon at Heichal Hape'er hall in Tel Aviv, under the auspices of the Lubavitch youth organisation.

Zion cinema terror gang appeals heard

TEL AVIV. — The Military Court of Appeals here yesterday heard the appeals of three of the terrorists involved in the attempted bombing of the Zion Cinema and the sabotage of the antenna at Government House last summer.

Judgment will be handed down at a later date.

Mohammed Abdul Aziz Mohammed asked for the reduction of the life sentence he was given for placing a bomb at the antenna, and possessing firearms, ammunition and explosives.

Fatma Barnawi, sentenced to life for complicity in the Zion Cinema bombing attempt and membership in Fatah, appealed against her conviction on the latter charge and against the severity of the *sentence.*

Adam Abu-Zina appealed against his conviction on charges of driving a truck containing a large quantity of munitions. He was sentenced to eight years.

The Chief Army Prosecutor, Sgan-Aluf Ya'acov Kedmi, has asked that all the appeals be denied.

The appeal of Zaid Juliani against his conviction and 15-year sentence on charges of belonging to Fatah and complicity in the Zion Cinema plot will be heard tomorrow. *(Itim)*

Fatah claim 10-hour fire in Jerusalem

BEIRUT (Reuter). — The Fatah yesterday issued a statement here taking responsibility for placing the time bomb in the Sonol petrol station near the Jerusalem railway station on Sunday night.

The announcement said the explosion "caused petrol to burn for more than 10 hours." (The full extent of the damage is shown in a photo on page 7.)

Critical shortage of teachers in Diaspora

Only 800,000 of the estimated 1.8 million Jewish children of school age in the free world receive any kind of Jewish education, Mr. Yitzhak Harkavi, Head of the Jewish Agency's Education and Culture Department, and Mr. David Bet-Aryeh, Head of the Agency's Tora Education Department, told a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday.

Messrs. Harkavi and Bet-Aryeh said their two departments are devoting about 75 per cent of their aggregate budget of IL5m. to the training of teachers for the Diaspora. Referring to the shortage of teachers, which they said was the crux of the problem of Jewish education in the Diaspora, they said that this year the two departments had launched a programme to train *yeshiva* students to teach in the various kinds of Jewish schools.

The Greenberg Teachers Training Institute in Jerusalem, run by Mr. Harkavi's department, has trained more than 1,300 teachers *from 29 countries since it was set* up in 1952. The Tora Department's Gold Institute has trained more than 600 teachers from 24 countries. The latter department services 250 schools and *yeshivot* in 27 countries, with 60,000 pupils.

TV aerial requires building permit — in Haifa

HAIFA. — The Municipal Court here has ruled that a television aerial on a roof requires a building permit. The Haifa judge, Mr. Gershon Shamir, yesterday ordered Mr. Moshe Lapidot of Rehov Hess to take down his aerial within 30 days. He also fined him IL20.

The Judge declared that an aerial must be considered as part of a building, as it is a fixed, permanent object. Furthermore, he held, do-it-yourself aerials are a danger to the public, as they are liable to collapse. *(Itim)*

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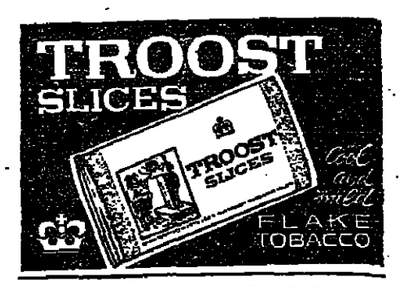
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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Sharav continuing inland; sultry over coastal plain.

Weather Synopsis: Sharavic low over Egypt is moving eastwards.

	Yesterday's humidity	Yesterday's temperature	Today's temp.
Safad	66	14—24	26
Nazareth	59	16—26	30
Tiberias	54	18—33	38
Golan Heights	66	13—24	28
Beisan	—	17 —	40
Afula	34	16—29	34
Nahariya	63	17—27	29
Haifa Port	69	20—25	28
T.A. Kirya	34	17—28	29
Lydda Airport	29	16—32	34
Jerusalem	40	16—27	32
Jericho	34	20—35	40
Gaza	—	20—26	30
Beersheba	32	16—32	36
Eilat	31	21—32	33

ARRIVALS

Prof. George Platzman, of the University of Chicago, to deliver a series of guest lectures in the Hebrew University's Department of *Meteorology.*

Mrs. Benedicta Maria Kempner, author of the book "Priest before Hitler's tribunals," for research on the martyrology of the 4,000 priests killed by the Nazis. She is accompanied by her husband, Dr. Robert Kempner, the former U.S. Chief Prosecutor of Nazi diplomats and Cabinet members.

DOCTOR DIES AFTER FAILING ROAD TEST

ASHKELON. — Family-doctor Ya'acov Francheski collapsed and died yesterday just after he failed the driving test for the sixth time.

The 59-year-old doctor was rushed to hospital and doctors confirmed he had had a heart attack. He had immigrated only a few years ago. *(Itim)*

SHEPHERD FOUND DEAD

SAFED. — The body of Abdul Mussa *Duari, 32, of Nahaf village, was found in* the fields between Safsufa and Gush Halav yesterday. He had apparently been murdered. Police are investigating.

The man had been employed as a shepherd at Gush Halav.

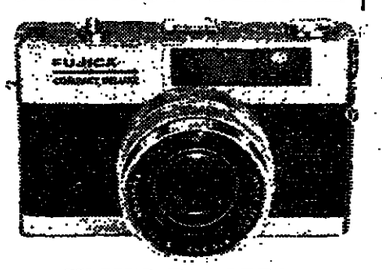
Mass celebrated in circus tent

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Father Roger of Jerusalem's Notre Dame Monastery came yesterday to celebrate mass inside a circus marquee.

Italy's Olympic Circus asked Father Roger to call yesterday as they would be too busy on Sunday to go to church. After mass, he told *The Jerusalem Post* that it was the first time in his life he had ever been to a circus.

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Malawi President tours Jerusalem

(Continued from Page One)

people I see real figures, or just fantasies of my imagination. It sounds and looks like a dream," he said.

To his mind, Israel and Malawi had much in common. "We believe in helping ourselves before we call on others for aid. We are a determined, courageous and — some would say — a brave people."

Welcoming the guest, Speaker Kadish Luz said Dr. Banda's dramatic career was like a legend, and praised him for his indefatigable struggle. Israel felt the role it took in fostering African development was both a duty and a privilege. Malawi's vigorous support for Israel during the *General Assembly debate on the Middle* East was well known, Mr. Luz said. This stand had been formulated by the President himself, who was convinced of our just cause, and it was an outstanding expression of the sentiments of friendship and understanding obtaining between the two peoples.

When the presidential party drew up at the Palombo Gate with its escort of Police motor cyclists, Knesset Members Yitzhak *Navon and Devora Netzer* (of Labour) went out with the Knesset Sergeant-at-Arms to greet Dr. Banda. Bystanders clapped as the Malawi group entered the plaza, and approached a platoon of the Knesset Guard, drawn up to present arms. The three flagstaffs flew the colours of the two states and Dr. Banda's personal presidential ensign (which had to be flown in specially from Blantyre for his official appearances here).

The House interrupted its *debate on the* Emergency Regulations when the Malawi President entered, carrying his fly-whisk, to be shown to a seat on the rostrum at Mr. Luz' side. His delivery mounted in intensity as it proceeded, and the revealing personal frankness of his words as Dr. Banda expounded his political philosophy, gripped the House.

Later, the Malawi party was shown around the building, and the Speaker presented Dr. Banda with the Knesset medallion at a reception in the Members' lounge.

Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir yesterday told the *Malawi Minister of Economic Af*fairs, Mr. Aleke K. Banda, that he would study the possibility of extending to Malawi $1m. in credits for the purchase of goods and equipment in Israel.

Mr. Banda told Mr. Sapir of the work of Israel agricultural instructors in Malawi, and asked for Israel's help in securing experts in regional planning and irrigation, and also for financial assistance.

TRADE TALKS

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Ze'ev Sharef, yesterday met with the Malawi Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. Aleke K. Banda, for a discussion of Malawi-Israel trade and economic ties.

In the morning, Mayor Teddy Kollek paid a courtesy call on Dr. Banda in his suite at the King David Hotel.

Dr. Banda and his party were the guests of honour at a luncheon given by the Municipality at the Council Chamber. In addition to Mayor Kollek and his Deputies, the guests included the O/C Jerusalem Brigade, Aluf-Mishne Eliezer Amitai, and the Southern District Police Commander, Nitzav Shaul Rosolio. Mr. Kollek presented Dr. Banda with a gold Jerusalem Medallion; a golden Jerusalem pin to Mr. Aleke K. Banda, Minister of Economic Affairs, and gold charms to the ladies in Dr. Banda's party.

A State banquet was given by President Shazar last night.

In his toast to Dr. Banda, Mr. Shazar said that if, during his visit, "you should find something that you think could be of benefit to your country, we should be pleased to do what we can, within our modest means, so that we may contribute to the development and advancement of your country which has such great prospects for the future."

He said it was "a special joy for us to greet a leader who fought for the freedom of his nation and suffered during those *days when his nation was tormented.*" It was an immense satisfaction for Israelis to know that the African states have contributed and continue to contribute constructively to the lessening of the tension prevailing in the world today and are endeavouring to promote unity and not strife, peace and not enmity, cooperation among neighbouring countries and not dissension.

Mr. Shazar declared he did not think he had to persuade Dr. Banda of the sincerity of Israel's aspiration, and added: "You have made clear your belief in it, and we draw not a little encouragement from the success of direct negotiations in parallel instances in Africa."

In a gathering at the Hebrew University *yesterday morning, Dr. Banda urged Israel* to send young Israelis who study agriculture and engineering to Malawi to help "in making a paradise out of our soil" in the same way as "you have turned a desert into a fertile field." He said he was happy to have come here "in time to enjoy the fruits of the unification of Jerusalem. If I had come here last year, I would not have been able to see both sides as I can see them now."

Dr. Banda and his party were met on their arrival at the University by its President, Mr. Avraham Harman. In the library reading room they were shown some of the collected literature on and from Malawi.

Later in the morning, Dr. Banda and his party called on President and Mrs. Shazar at Beit Hanassi. Dr. Banda presented Mr. Shazar with a long, carved ivory tusk, and Mrs. Shazar with an ivory box. Mr. Shazar reciprocated with an album on Israel to Dr. Banda and a gold necklace wrought by a local craftsman to Mr. Banda's official hostess, Miss C. Kadzamira.

Before going to Beit Hanassi, the Malawi Presidential entourage went to Mount Herzl, where Dr. Banda placed a wreath at Herzl's tomb and planted a tree.

After the visit at Beit Hanassi, Dr. Banda and his party called on the Prime Minister.

After the luncheon at City Hall and rest, Dr. Banda and his party visited Bethlehem and from there went to the Knesset.

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Israel's ambulances answered over *107,000 urgent calls last year, the Health* Ministry, has reported. Two-thirds of Magen David 'Adom's 225 ambulances are now equipped with walkie-talkie sets.

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